



HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

No. 203.

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1949.

Price: 20 Cents.

HUA NAN MOTORS



For Service!

INSIDE STORY OF AMETHYST ESCAPE

Destroyers Ready To Shell Woosung Forts

FLOTILLA FROM JAPAN

Singapore, August 6. While the British sloop Amethyst was making her dramatic escape from under the guns of the Chinese Communists, Royal Navy reinforcements were standing by to deal with any situation that might arise, official sources in Singapore disclosed today.

Telling the inside story of the Amethyst incident for the first time, a Royal Navy spokesman said that the destroyer Concord, waiting at the mouth of the Yangtse, was prepared to go up river to aid the sloop if she had needed it.

Concord was ready to fire at Woosung Forts if they had opened up on Amethyst.

CHIANG'S ARRIVAL IN KOREA

Chinshai, August 6. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived at this South Korean port today for a series of conferences with President Syngman Rhee on a Pacific pact against the Communists.

The Generalissimo plans to remain here for three days.

In separate statements, Chiang and the Korean President said they expect to discuss the projected union of Pacific powers to-morrow.

Neither statement made any reference to the United States White Paper on China. Both leaders said, however, that they are studying "Secretary of State Acheson's letter summarising the White Paper."

Distorted Stories

Chiang's statement said in part: "Korea and China are now, as they have always been, in the past 3,000 years, two sister nations with identical interests. They are receiving today the common ordeals of Communism.

"I shall, therefore, during a brief stay in Korea, have a full exchange of views with President Rhee not only on important matters between China and Korea, but also on the question of the organisation of an anti-Communist union by the Far Eastern countries."

Two Korean Army armoured cars followed the motor car in which Chiang and the Rhee rode.

Chiang's aides arrived by plane three hours before the Generalissimo. The five chief advisers with him are Wang Shih-chih, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Wang Tung-yuan, former Governor of Hunan Province; K. C. Wu, former Mayor of Shanghai; Hsia Shao-ko, former Secretary-General of the Cabinet; and Professor Chong Chih-yun. —Associated Press.

The Weather

At 0600 (GMT 18 p.m. HKST) pressure is low in a trough extending across the China Sea to a depression E. of the Philippines, and relatively high over Japan and the Eastern Sea.

Today's Forecast: Moderate E.E. winds, force 4, from some widely scattered showers.

Yesterday's Weather: —

Maximum: 80.0 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 76.1 deg. Fah.

Buoyancy: 4.8 hours.

Height: 2.3 mm. = 0.1 in. Total since Jan. 1—1244.5 mm. = 48.9 in. or against an average of 1411.5 mm. = 55.57 in.

Heights at 10 a.m.: 14.1 p.m.

Baro. at. m. 1007.8 1008.5 mb.

Temps. 29.76 29.71 inches.

Rel. Humidity 85 88 %

Dew Point 78 77 deg. F.

Wind Direction E. by S.

Wind Force 4 force 4

Wind Gusts 5 force 5

Low 0150 0152

High 0154 0156

JEWEL ROBBERY ARREST NEAR

Cannes, August 6. The French police are expected to make an arrest in the case of the Aga Khan's jewel robbery, semi-official sources said.

Two police superintendents working on the case are on their way to Marseilles after the Aga Khan's chauffeur has seen photographs of the suspects and said: "That's them," —Reuter.

Hundreds Killed In Quake Horror

Quito, Ecuador, August 6. Rescue workers reported today that 400 persons were killed and 3,000 injured in a violent series of earth tremors that shattered 30 cities and towns in an area some 70 miles South of Quito.

The city of Ambato is the centre of the shock area was one-third destroyed. City officials said 300 were killed, 61 in one church that collapsed.

The first tremor struck at 2 p.m. on Friday and was followed by 14 other long, slow earth waves, according to Quite Observatory. Experts said it was presumed that the entire range of Andes Mountains was collapsed.

The quake destroyed sections of the Pan-American highway to the South of Quito hindering rescue work and causing serious interruption in communications.

The government of President Gualo Plaza Lasso ordered Army rescue teams. Rescue caravans were ordered to the disaster area but were delayed by blocked roads.

The earthquake struck in a densely populated, agricultural region. It was the second in the Andes within two months. Last June a quake in Chile killed 65 persons.

The quake consisted of about 15 shocks in long waves that moved in a North-West to South-East direction. The centre of the disturbance is believed to be in the Cotopaxi-Latacunga area which includes Salcedo, Ambato and Pujilí. —United Press.

15 Shocks

Latacunga, with a population of 15,000, is situated at the base of Cotopaxi Volcano.

President Plaza Lasso and his

staff met Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese military officials at the United States Embassy here this morning. —United Press.

Paris, August 6. The United States Chief of Staff met Belgian, Dutch and Portuguese military officials at the United States Embassy here this morning. —United Press.

China Report Editorial.

Page 15.

Win-Point plan for China.

Pages 26, 27, 28.

Editorial.

Bottled under authority of the

agreement with the

United States.

English Heat Wave



While the sun shines—and England swelters in a heat wave—as many people as possible don a bathing costume, Molia Lister, the actress, enjoys a moment of relaxation at a London bathing pool.

Colony Reaction To Registration

"A necessary measure in these times when internal security in the Colony is all important, but we hope there won't be too much red tape in the machinery of registration, and the people won't be put to unnecessary inconvenience."

This was the general reaction to Government's latest security measure to have everyone in the Colony, with the exception of the armed forces and the police, registered under the proposed Registration of Persons Ordinance.

A canvas of public opinion conducted by the "Sunday

Advertiser" revealed that leaders of the community endorsed Government's action unreservedly.

It was not only a necessary measure, but a good thing, for those who have the peace and

prosperity of the Colony at heart, they said.

At a meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, held on Friday, the only objection raised to the proposed ordinance was the requirement of a thumb print on identity cards.

This was construed as going a bit too far, but official sources pointed out that requirement of a thumb print, not finger print, was quite general, and was more for facility of identification and prevention of abuse than anything else.

It is understood that General

Cheng and Chen joined the plot to turn Hunan Province over to the Communists because they were angered at the Government's plans to make Hunan a battleground in defense of Canton.

These reports said both men

were strong advocates of the provincial policy of "Hunan for Hunanese." They objected to the making of their province a battleground on the heels of the recent floods which caused widespread suffering.

It is understood that General

Pai Chung-hsi, Chia Command

er, has been forced to abandon

North of Hengyang because of the defections.

CANTON GOVERNMENT DEALT SEVERE BLOW

Canton, August 6. The Nationalist defections in the North and the United States White Paper blaming China's predicament on the corrupt policies of the Nationalist Government are considered a double blow that will shake the Government to its foundations.

Reports from the North said the latest defections were among Nationalist troops at Shaoyang, refugee capital of Hunan Province 65 miles West of Hengyang.

The revolt at Shaoyang opened Hengyang to Communists.

Shaoyang reports did not

mention the number of troops involved in the revolt, which is apparently spreading through Hunan Province and leaving the road to Canton virtually undefended.

Government sources here said that as far as they know all the 90,000 troops under General Cheng Chien, Government of Hunan Province, and his successor, General Chen Ming-jen, have gone over to the Communists in the Changsha area.

Decisive fighting is expected to take place within the next few days in Central Hunan as the Communist troops of General Lin Piao, comprising six armies, concentrate in the triangle formed by the towns of Chuchow, Lukou and Liling, 320 miles North of Canton.

Chuchow is a railway junction

town on the Chekiang-Kiangsu

and Canton-Hankow railways.

Drive South

General Lin Piao's troops, after

capturing Changsha without fight-

ing, are now reported to have

began a swift drive Southward.

Hengyang, an important strategic

point on the Canton-Hankow line

320 miles North of Canton, is be-

lieved to be the main objective.

Acting President Li Tsung-jen

and Marshal Yen Hui-shan, the

Premier, yesterday sent an urgent

telegram to General Pai Chung-

hsien, Central China commander,

ordering him to resist resistance to

the Communists at Hengyang.

The situation in Southern

Kiangsu has become more tense,

with a two-pronged drive by

General Liu Po-cheng's Commu-

nist forces toward Kanchow,

170 miles South of Hengyang, and

230 miles North of Canton.

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PORT COMMITTEE MAY ORDER CARGO REMOVAL

Storage capacity at Hong Kong's public wharves and godowns is being taxed to such an extent that the Port Executive Committee is considering ordering certain goods to be removed to a dump or disposed of locally. The Committee has also issued an order to the various Freight Conferences that no further cargoes of paper, raw cotton, wool-tops, or sulphate of ammonia should be accepted.

The Freight Conferences have, however, been authorized to accept sulphate of ammonia on condition that they receive an assurance from consignees that storage facilities here have been arranged by themselves.

Importers have been warned that unless they co-operate fully in the matter, the only alternative for the Port Executive Committee will be to order that the

cargoes be landed elsewhere.

It became obvious to the Port Executive Committee some time ago that unless there is a rapid movement of cargoes from Hong Kong, storage facilities here would not be able to accept further commitments.

In fact, the wharf companies might not be able to accept bona fide Hong Kong cargoes or bona

fide transit cargoes which could be moved within a reasonable time.

For Shanghai.

"The Sunday Herald" learned yesterday that a large proportion of Hong Kong's storage accommodation is at present occupied by cargoes originally destined for Shanghai and other Northern Chinese ports.

Because of the Nationalists' blockade and other factors on

the part of the Chinese Government, the

considerable storage space is occupied today by cargoes whose owners are unknown.

In view of this the Port Executive Committee is considering the possible issuance of an order to the godown companies instructing them to remove into dumps—possibly open dumps—or otherwise dispose of, locally, cargoes on which neither landing charges nor storage charges have been paid over a long period and which are now, considered as abandoned or dead cargo.

Advice To Merchants.

Merchants have been advised to use the utmost discretion in ordering shipments forward to Hong Kong especially of the categories of goods mentioned in the order.

The Port Executive Committee, set up in 1945, is responsible for the efficient day to day operation of the port of Hong Kong. It holds wide and arbitrary powers.

Many residents in previous days not only gave regularly and generously for the upkeep of the Cheero Club, but worked hard for its success, and consider that if the Government cannot release the building alternative accommodation should be provided where this work can be carried on.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and no means necessarily agrees with them.

Cheero Club

Sir.—At a time when the necessity of providing recreation for service men is much to the fore, the question of the Cheero Club, which for more than 15 years was run by the civilians of Hong Kong for the benefit of the services, has often been raised.

The Club was founded and run by voluntary subscription from the community. First in the old City Hall, but later in premises built entirely by public subscription.

This building has been taken over by Government for its

purposes and though since the large increase in the garrison, efforts have been made to obtain re-possession of it so that it may be used for the purpose for which it was built, nothing has been accomplished.

When the need for such Clubs is so obvious and at a time when

Government has appointed a Forces Civilian and Entertainment Committee to do what they can for the recreation of the men,

it seems anomalous that a building constructed with funds for

this very purpose, should not be available for the use of service men.

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R.A.B.

CREW OF LAUNCH CHARGED

Fifteen men were charged at Kowloon yesterday with possessing arms and ammunition. They were crew members of the steamer launch Hoi Ping which was seized by the police near Ma Wong on Saturday noon.

They were charged with possession of three hand grenades, 90 tons of TNT, four .70 calibre rifles, two three-pounder field pieces, one "Hotchkiss" machine gun, two "Oerlikons" two .38 calibre revolvers, 24 rounds of .38 revolver ammunition, 370 rounds of No. 316 shells, 644 rounds of 1/2" shells, 60 pounds of .303 ammunition and a quantity of impact explosive shells.

The prosecution alleged that at the time of defendants' arrest they did not possess a licence for the arms and ammunitions they had on board the launch.

All defendants were remanded three days in police custody.

AIR OFFICIAL ENTERTAINED

Mr. Nowell D. Jones, sales controller of Qantas Airlines, who arrived in Hong Kong from Singapore on Friday, was feted at a Chinese dinner party at the Ying King Restaurant last night.

He was the guest of honour of Mr. Henry C. Tang, Manager of the China and Hong Kong Transport and Travel Agency.

Mr. Jones is in Hong Kong to see how traffic between Hong Kong and Australia could be stepped up. He said he was especially interested in finding out what market fresh mushrooms from Australia would find in Hong Kong.

Also at the party was Mr. N. C. R. Geltle, Area Sales Superintendent, Far East, for Qantas Airlines, who is stationed in Hong Kong.

TOC H CONCERT

A concert of recorded music will be presented at Talbot House (TOC H), 50, Macdonell Road, at 8.45 p.m.

The programme includes:— "Greensleeves" Fantasy—V. Williams; "Facade" Suite—W. Walton; "Brother James" Air-Jacob; Symphony in F major, No. 8—Beethoven; Fantasy on British Sea Songs—arranged by Sir Henry Wood.

Good Harvest

In days gone by, when silver

and copper coins were plentiful,

beggars and street urchins reaped

a very good harvest on this day,

particularly outside the homes of

the wealthy. Nowadays, only a

few people indulge in the luxury

of scattering coins, with the result

that beggars and street urchins

may be the lot of the family

making the offering.

Illegal Distillery

Four coolies were charged at

Kowloon yesterday with possess-

ing distilling apparatus,

distilling without a licence

and possessing 293 gallons of

material for fermenting.

Lo Kou, aged 30, Kiu Fa-chau,

aged 35, Chan Man, aged 50 and

Chu Wing-sang, aged 25, were

additionally charged with possess-

ing 23 gallons of dutiable Chinese

liquor.

All defendants were arrested

during a raid on Saturday night

at Cha Kwo-ling, Kowloon.

They pleaded guilty and were

each fined \$500 or three months'

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U TAT-CHEE SPEAKS AT WAH YAN MEETING

Quirino Off To Washington

Manila, August 6. President Quirino and his party took off for Washington at 10 p.m. today aboard the PAL DC-6 "Manila". A crowd of more than 50,000 gave Mr. Quirino a rousing send-off at International Airport, where the Philippine Army fired a 21-gun salute as he arrived and a second 21-gun salute as he boarded the plane.

Forty Philippine Air Force planes escorted the airliner up to a point over the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Diplomatic officials and

military and naval

officers were present at the airport.—United Press.

FLOW OF CANTON EVACUEES

All indications yesterday were that the evacuation of the Nationalist refugee capital, Canton, is gradually reaching its climax.

According to an official of the China National Aviation Corporation, a considerable number of planes have been chartered by the Government to transport important documents to Chungking, Chengtu and other points in the interior.

More than 400 cases of silver dollars in transit to China from the United States are still at Kai Tak due to the shortage of planes.

They are under a heavy police guard.

Nevertheless, 74 cases have been flown to Canton during the past 24 hours.

Increasing numbers of passengers are arriving from Canton, most of them bringing luggage with them.

Passengers from the Kwangtung capital said that the evacuation is believed to have been prompted by the fall of Changsha. However, the city remains calm, they added.

Inside Story Of Amethyst Escape

(Continued from Page 1)

"As a result of this deadlock I decided to authorise an endeavour to escape, in spite of the risk."

"You know the story of the escape but perhaps it is not generally known that the Communist authorities say that Amethyst forced the Chinese vessel to shield her, opened fire on her and sank her, and finally fired on the passengers in the water."

Unlike Navy

"Can you think of anything less likely or more unlike the conduct of the British Navy?"

"Lieutenant-Commander Keegan reported that the merchant ship passed him as he was turning and that he overtook her in the river."

"The Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA) story does not of course stand examination. If Amethyst did indeed use the Chinese ship as a shield, why did she not, why in the world should she fire at her?"

"There was evidently much confusion in the blitzy position and Amethyst saw very clearly that the shore guns were firing in their own ships. Firing continued for a considerable time, until at 15 minutes after Amethyst had passed on, she was hit by both."

"It is clear therefore that the ship had not been sunk and Amethyst could not have turned to the shore when she passed."

"Lieutenant-Commander Keegan reported that later in his passage, in the early morning, he very reluctantly 'collided' with a small unlighted junk," Reuter.

DODWELL MOTORS FOR RAY

Hong Kong's Ginger King, Mr. U Tat-chee, guest speaker at yesterday's monthly luncheon of the Wan Yan-Past Students Association, said that decent homes for workers will raise their morale and insure the Colony against labour unrest.

He also told members of the Association about the progress that has been made since the end of the war in the Colony's industrial field, and some of the handicaps that are still to be overcome.

In introducing Mr. U Tat-chee, to the members of the Association at the Catholic Centre yesterday, the Very Reverend Fr. A. J. Cooney, SJ., acting Chairman, said that while it is usual to batch the men with desert the Association brought the Ginger King instead of preserved ginger to their luncheon.

Mr. U Tat-chee said that the Hong Kong Staff at the British Industries Fair made a good impression. He added that the BIF was not only a satisfactory business arrangement, it was also an occasion for meeting many distinguished and charming personalities.

Mr. U said that the King and Queen were astonished by the variety of products made in the Colony and at their high quality.

Referring to local industry, Mr. U Tat-chee said that considerable progress has been made since the end of the war. Today there are some 1,200 registered factories owned mostly by Chinese industrialists. In addition, there is a large number of smaller unregistered factories and workshops producing a variety of small articles and accessories.

"We Are Proud"

"We are proud," said Mr. U Tat-chee, "that we have to today 14 modern cotton mills in Hong Kong and in a few months residents will be able to buy locally made plastic goods."

The Colony's products, added Mr. U Tat-chee, go to all parts of the world including the United States and Great Britain. The principal markets for local products are, however, Malaya, the Philippine Islands, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, Indo-China, Pakistan and South and East Africa.

He said that many overseas visitors to the BIF were surprised at the variety and quality of the products displayed at the Hong Kong Staff. Participation in the BIF has resulted in a number of orders. All the big Chinese factories are members of the Chinese Manufacturers' Union, of which Mr. U Tat-chee is Vice-Chairman. The Union has a membership of 500 and sponsors the yearly local products exhibition. Last year's exhibition was visited by some 100,000 persons, many of whom came from overseas. The exhibition will be held again this year.

"We admit that there is a great deal of room for modernisation of our older factories and much of our machinery is out of date," said Mr. U. He explained that slow delivery of new equipment



and high costs have caused many manufacturers to delay plans for modernisation.

"I can assure you that the Hong Kong Chinese manufacturers are determined to make the change-over to modern machinery and methods as soon as circumstances permit," added Mr. U Tat-chee.

Skilled Workers Lost

"We lost a number of skilled workers during the war and for the past four years we have had to spend considerable time training replacements. Skilled senior chauffeurs are essential to us and although we can train all we require we shall run a grave risk of losing them unless we can arrange accommodation for them.

"There is at present a desperate shortage of decent workers' accommodation. Many are now compelled to live in overcrowded tenement houses which are woefully lacking in all the elementary needs of hygiene, security and comfort. Some are having to tolerate conditions worse than that of a squirrel's hut."

"If more decent places can be provided for the Colony's workers to live in, they will be happier and it will make for contentment which will not only raise their morale but also insure the Colony against labour unrest."

"Greater efficiency in our factories must be the result and increased efficiency means that we can continue to keep our costs in line with world markets where competition is increasing all the time," concluded Mr. U Tat-chee.

The speaker was thanked by the Reverend Fr. Cooney.

It was announced at the meeting that Dr. Hothi Lee and Dr. S. H. Sung have consented to act as medical advisers to the Association.

Chinese Return To The North

Why are so many Chinese returning to Tsinan? The answer given by a group of American returned Chinese students, who left by the ss. Hanyang yesterday for the Communist port, was rather naive—"to help rebuild our motherland."

And they state that some 4,000 Chinese students now in various American universities and schools share that opinion.

"We scholars do not bother very much about political upheavals. We are technical men and are wanted urgently by the nation to help re-establish it," an engineering student said.

The group was among some 200 passengers who were aboard the British steamer as she left the Colony to attempt a second run of the Nationalist blockade.

The students arrived here recently by the ss. President Wilson. "I'm returning to my native land, where the common people have equal rights and the chance to make good," he stated.

"Moreover, I've got to utilise my knowledge for the rejuvenation of my native land," a somewhat brilliant gold.

Groups of students are trickling into the Colony from the United States and the United Kingdom. Many have left for the North, their destination unknown, most of the time.

The ss. President Wilson, General Gordon and Mrs. Carnegie have brought back several of them.

Most of the Chinese students in America and England were originally sent by the Nationalist Government. Since the fall of Nanking, they were sent on their own. Many, however, have been Ichon.

Reminders

Today

To: H Classical Concert, 59 Macdonnel Road, 8:45 p.m.

Beach Picnic, by European YMCA, at Silverstrand Beach, 2:30 p.m.

HK Art Club, Sketching Party, members to assemble at Queen's Pier, 2:30 p.m. (Further details from Mr. Noblina, Tel: 30700).

Coming Events

TOMORROW

British Legion and Hong Kong Cricket Club Musical "At Home", Chater Road, for Amethyst heroes, 5:30 p.m.

Wing Drive (for civilians and servicemen) European YMCA, 8 p.m.

PWD, Crown Land Auction, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY

HK Rotary Club luncheon, at Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12:30 p.m.

Bridge Drive, for civilians and servicemen, at European YMCA, 8 p.m.

HK Light Orchestra rehearsal, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 6:45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY

To: H Club meeting 50, Macdonnel Road, 8:30 p.m.

Meeting Lessons (no charge for Servicemen) at European YMCA, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY

The Barnstormers including a film: Refreshment Through the Ages, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12:30 p.m.

Ye Men's Club luncheon, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12:45 p.m.

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Meeting Lessons (no charge for Servicemen) at European YMCA, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY

The Barnstormers including a film: Refreshment Through the Ages, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, Peninsula Hotel, 12:30 p.m.

Ye Men's Club luncheon, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12:45 p.m.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion

\$1 for every additional insertion

10 cents every additional word per insertion

(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONALS \$6 per insertion
15 words. 25 cents every additional word per insertion.Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
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Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

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Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the
original form which should bear their names and addresses.A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
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POSITIONS VACANT

BRITISH firm requires a Can-
tonese clerk experienced in in-
voicing and keeping stock ledgers.
A good knowledge of English is
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and salary required. Box No.
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pher. Apply Box 913 "Sunday
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ferably single, required as Inter-
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Stewardess, C.A.C. Operations,
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loon.

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EUROPEAN lady leaving Colony
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toddler want little needlework
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Mail".SHANGHAI Cook-boy, Wife Wash
Amah. Can speak and write
English, good cooking, can make
pastry, and fancy cakes, good
references. Apply Box No. 911
"China Mail".

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PLANT-CHEM Fertilizer, "Cello-
phane" Ribbons, Papers, Bags for
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Fluorescent Lights. Anglo-Chinese
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mothproof Carpets, Rugs and
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modern, convenient DURACLEAN
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ADVERTISEMENTSMAY BE BOOKED AT THE
SWINDON BOOK STORE, 25
NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.RUGS Wholesale & Retail, Room 8-9
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Hankow & Peking Road, Kowloon.CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tientsin, lovely,
designs and colourings, various sizes.
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Floor. (Opposite Hong Kong
Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

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site or compound vicinity, Kow-
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Please write with particulars
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Reception, every Pilot has more
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Demonstration without obligation.
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FOR SALE

HONG KONG FILM AND
THEATRE NEWS at 50 cents per
copy. Obtainable at Leading
Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers
and "China Mail" Office.SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages
at 50 cents each. On sale at
"China Mail" Office, Windsor
House, Tel. 32312.CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL at
\$2.00 per copy. Obtainable at all
Leading Book Stores and "China
Mail" Office.HONG KONG S DIRECTORY
(1949 edition) containing Hong
List, Govt. Offices, Hospitals,
Schools, Churches, Institutes,
Consulates, Services, Clubs,
Agencies, Who's Who, Residences.
It's the most up-to-date and most
complete of all business directories
in the Colony. NOW ON SALE
at all leading book shops and
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at all leading Book Stores and
"China Mail" Office.NOTICE
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arrived 1/8/49.T.F.A.
HONG KONG
357/398

42 Cols Steel Wire Rope.

Endorsed BILL of Lading
No. 1, issued by Messrs.
Butterfield & Swire on Holt's
Wharf, Kowloon for the above
has been lost and is hereby de-
clared Null & Void.COSMOS
DEVELOPMENT CO.
Hong Kong, August 5, 1949.Will those of you who wish to offer their services
please write c/o "China Mail".It would be appreciated when
writing if volunteers will state
clearly what form of entertain-
ment they are prepared to offer.The following are members of
the various Sub-Committees—

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H.F. Shields, Convenor, Gloucester
Building, Hong Kong (Tele-
phone 27447).E.C. Fincher, 11 Salisbury Road,
Kowloon (58818).Dr. A.M. Rodrigues, MBE, Marina
House, Hong Kong (28883).R.C. Lee, OBE, Lee Hysan Estate
Co., Alexandra Building, Hong
Kong (26631).Kwok Chan, Banque de Indo-
Chine, Hong Kong (30710).

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Bastment, French Bank Bldg.
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De Souza's Auction Rooms

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looking across Gap Road.Telegrams: "Harriman"
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King's Building (2nd Floor), 8, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong.

RED PAPER
CRITIC OF
ACHESONThe Communist vernacular
"Hua Shiang Pao" yesterday
described the United States
White Paper on China as an
imperialist intrigue aimed at
striking at New China.It is not difficult to see
through this. America hopes to
give the impression that she has
recently written off the reactionary
regime and that she has no connec-
tion with the Chiang-Quirino-
Rhee anti-Communist Triangle
Union, which in fact exposes
part of the American conspiracy.The Chinese people are fully
aware of this and are sufficiently
strong to counter such intrigue,"
said the newspaper.The "Ta Kung Pao", described
the White Paper as a document
containing "a series of misleading statements".The two newspapers were the
only morning newspapers to com-
ment on the White Paper.The evening vernacular "New
Life Evening Post" said the
most significant passage in the
White Paper is the part which
states that now and in future
America will work towards
ridding the major portion of the
Chinese people of the for-
ign yoke.The "Kung Sheung Man Po"
said that while America re-
affirms her friendship for China
she paradoxically allows the
Chinese people to be imprisoned
behind an iron curtain and to be
subjected to involuntary ser-
vitude.Is this friendship? queries the
newspaper.

POST OFFICE

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unregistered correspondence only for
Shanghai, Tientsin and North China can
be accepted at Kowloon Post and will be
forwarded by registered mail.Unless otherwise stated, Registered
Articles and Parcel Posts close 20 minutes
earlier than the ordinary mail. If mails
close before 10 a.m., Registered and
Parcel Posts close at 8 p.m. on the
previous day.Mails are closed at Kowloon Central
Post Office half an hour earlier than the
GPO closing.MONDAY, AUGUST 7
Closing Times by AirCanton, (Kowloon CPO), 10 a.m., 12.30
p.m. (GPO) 9.30 a.m., Noon.Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Reg.)
5 p.m. (Reg.) 9 a.m. 7/8.Airmail for Kweliang, Chinkiang and
Chengtu; Airmail for Liuchow and
Kunning.Airmail for Hangkow, Rangoon, Cal-
cutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, Sydney
and Auckland.Airmail for Balaton and Paris, (Reg.)
5 p.m. (Reg.) 10 a.m. 7/8.Closing Times by Sea
Strait, Rangoon and Calcutta, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Rangoon and Calcutta, 9 a.m.

Swatow, (Reg.) 10 a.m. 7/8.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7
Closing Times by AirCanton, (Kowloon CPO), 10 a.m., 12.30
p.m. (GPO) 9.30 a.m., Noon.Airmail for Swatow and Amoy, (Reg.)
5 p.m. (Reg.) 9 a.m. 7/8.

Airmail for Manila, (Reg.) Noon.

(Ord.) 12.30 p.m.

Airmail for USA and Canada, (Reg.)
1.30 p.m. (Ord.) 2 p.m.Airmail for Taipeh; Airmail for
Hainan, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.Airmail for Rangoon, Calcutta and
Kunning; Airmail for Chinkiang and
Chengtu, (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.Airmail for Hangkow, Rangoon, Cal-
cutta, Karachi, Madras, Colombo, Syd-
ney and Auckland.

Airmail for Liuchow, (Reg.) 4 p.m.

Airmail for Singapore, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea
Japan and Canada via Vancouver RC,
(Par. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.)

3 p.m.

Manila, 3 p.m. (Reg.)

Halipon, 3 p.m. (Reg.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8
Closing Times by AirAlmali for Manila, Guam, Honolulu,
USA and Canada, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 5 p.m.

Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu
and USA, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.

(GPO) 5 p.m.

Ordinary Airmail (printed matter,
samples and small packet posts) for
Manila, Guam, Honolulu and USA,
(Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO)
5 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea
Strait, Egypt and United Kingdom via
Liverpool, (Par.) 10 a.m. (Reg.)

11.30 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.

Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Aden
and Mysore, 10 a.m.

(Reg.)

(Ord.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9
Closing Times by AirAlmali for Manila, Guam, Honolulu,
USA and Canada, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 5 p.m.

Air Parcel Post for Manila, Honolulu
and USA, (Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m.

(GPO) 5 p.m.

Ordinary Airmail (printed matter,
samples and small packet posts) for
Manila, Guam, Honolulu and USA,
(Kowloon CPO) 4.30 p.m. (GPO)
5 p.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, (Reg.) 4.30 p.m.

(Ord.) 5 p.m.

Closing Times by Sea
Strait, Egypt and United Kingdom via
Liverpool, (Par.) 10 a.m. (Reg.)

11.30 a.m. (Ord.) Noon.

Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Aden
and Mysore, 10 a.m.

JANUARY

(December 21—January 10) Prospects of a financial crisis between now and Thursday; be careful you don't run into complications or indulge in foolish speculation. End of week will probably bring a journey or see arrangements for short holiday completed. Family changes planned for near future.

FEBRUARY

(January 20—February 10) One association likely to come to an end this week but another, probably a more valuable one, begins. Be careful about expenditure or financial commitments both at beginning and end of week; it might be worth while taking a few chances on Wednesday. If an employer staff upsets you.

MARCH

(February 19—March 20) In spite of difficulties you will probably bring about desired changes in next few days. Predictions for anything but money, better make sure that your budget balances in next few days. Revival of an old association likely to bring good fortune and peace of mind.

APRIL

(March 21—April 20) An alert, very definite business advantages could be secured in next few days. Speculations might turn out better than usual, particularly on Wednesday. Better understanding reached with employees or fellow workers, but

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WHAT THE STARS FORETELL

By R. H. Naylor

beware clashes within the family circle.

MAY

(April 21—May 20) An important business week; don't flinch from new schemes, insurance changes in next few days. Worth while strengthening ties with friends from abroad or business associates overseas. Late in week possible disappointment over a pleasure outing or tête-à-tête.

JUNE

(May 21—June 20) Journeys likely this week, or alternatively unusually heavy correspondence. Many new acquaintances made; one of them may prove to be a new friend. Some money worries but backing. If you need it, from relatives or old friends.

JULY

(June 21—July 20) Atmosphere still somewhat tense; take care you don't make new enemy. Financially a propitious time provided you don't rush into unnecessary changes. End of week may bring a short holiday or journey.

AUGUST

(July 21—August 20) Make the most of a new input, and new ideas this week. Important developments probable in a difficult but profitable scheme. Some worth while arrangement made about property or family money.

SEPTEMBER

(August 21—September 20) A happy week on the whole although you may be badgered by hard up or over-entitled friends. Younger people in the family do well of an important friendship passes into a new phase. Don't neglect social opportunity, particularly in first two days of week and on Thursday.

OCTOBER

(September 21—October 20) Likely to be a critical week in your affairs; be careful what moves you make or what changes you propose. If possible wait until the end of the month before you take the initiative either to business or personal reshuffles.

NOVEMBER

(October 21—November 20) Re-adjustments have to be made in family life or possibly arrangements are completed for new lease or home move. Steady progress in first half of week, remember caution pays. Friday and Saturday. Don't risk money in speculation.

DECEMBER

(November 21—December 20) Young people in your circle all important this week. Your own schemes may have to be readjusted to suit them. At home a period of tension but also of good fortune. In business some profit made through a longstanding association or old investment.

SUNDAY AUGUST 7: FOR MOST OF US: Good for formal entertaining and for any type of business interview. If travelling this evening be on your guard against small mishaps. FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE: Wine red, 3, Amethyst.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Now begins what should prove a highly profitable year and at the same time an unusually interesting one. Your affairs—both business and personal—are likely to be in the melting pot during 1949/50, but throughout the year you will prosper, lead a comfortable and possible luxurious existence.

In this weekly series of articles, one of the world's foremost experts in predicting the future gives his opinions on what you personally can expect in the weeks and months to come.

Look for your birth period below and find the general indications for the week. Note that these observations are made according to the Zodiacal Signs and do not exactly coincide with the Calendar Month. For example, January covers December 21—January 19.

YOUR INCOME SHOULD BEGIN TO IMPROVE RIGHT AWAY, AND REACH A VERY COMFORTABLE LEVEL IN THE NEW YEAR OF 1950. BUT, AT THE SAME TIME, YOU WILL FIND THAT EXPENSES ARE ON THE INCREASE AND IT IS UNLIKELY THAT YOU WILL HAVE MANY OPPORTUNITIES OF SAVING THIS YEAR. YOUR FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES AND YOUR FRIENDS' VACATIONS ARE

FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE: Wine yellow, 5, Diamond.

you will become more marked.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: There will be an element of surprise in anything that happens to you this year. Business conditions are likely to be one of the most important year, you will, and probably as a result of new regulations or some new development in national affairs. Be very careful how you deal with officials during the first few months of 1950.

IT WILL NOT BE EASY TO DECIDE just what to do. But if in doubt, aim high. Don't worry too much about details or about possibly lack of funds. The more ambitious your schemes the more easily they are likely to go through in the following year.

YOUR DIFFICULTIES MAY BE EASILY OVERCOME IF YOU MAKE IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 1950. SOMETHING OF INFLUENCE AND STANDING IS LIKELY TO TAKE ON INTEREST IN YOU AND MAY BE OF GREAT HELP WHEN THE TIME COMES TO MAKE A MOVE. IT WILL BE WORTH WHILE STRENGTHENING ANYIES OF THIS KIND THAT ALREADY EXIST.

MONDAY AUGUST 8: FOR MOST OF US: A critical day for many people, but favourable for daring ventures. Don't procrastinate this afternoon; surprise tactics will probably pay.

FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE: Lavender, 5, Opal.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: First six months of this new year of 1950 are likely to feel unsettled and possibly despondent. It will be very difficult to plan your way ahead and to surmise what developments will occur until after Christmas. These conditions are likely to improve rather suddenly.

NO BETTER BE CONTENT TO MARK TIME UNTIL THE NEW YEAR. ABOUT JANUARY OR FEBRUARY 1950 YOU WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO EMBARK UPON FAR-REACHING CHANGES AND MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. IT WILL BE USELESS TRYING TO SIDE-STEP THESE; YOU WILL GAIN NOTHING BY DELAY.

AFTER FEBRUARY LIFE IS LIKELY TO BE MORE SETTLED AND INCOME MORE SECURE. IN SPITE OF CHANGES, THIS IS LIKELY TO BE A PROSPEROUS YEAR THOUGH YOU MAY NOT BE AT EASE ABOUT YOUR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS UNTIL MARCH 1950.

TAKE CARE OF HEALTH THIS YEAR AND BE ESPECIALLY CAREFUL TO AVOID HEART AND MUSCULAR STRAIN. A HOUSE MOVE OR CHANGE OF SCENE EARLY IN 1950 WOULD PROBABLY DO MUCH TO RE-ESTABLISH YOUR WELL-BEING.

WHETHER MARRIED OR SINGLE, PERSONAL RESHUFFLES SEEM INEVITABLE THIS YEAR. SOME FAR-REACHING CHANGES WILL HAVE TO BE MADE IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE PEACE OF MIND AND A MORE COMFORTABLE EXISTENCE. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE LATTER HALF OF THE YEAR WILL BE THE ACTIVITY TAKEN UP OR FRIENDSHIP FORMED DURING OCTOBER 1949.

IF YOU GET A CHANCE TO TRAVEL, TAKE IT. ALSO, CONSIDER SERIOUSLY ANY OFFER OF NEW WORK MADE EARLY

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14, Wyndham Street.

WEAR OR USE: Sky blue, 6, Turquoise.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: Although you are likely to be restless throughout the coming 12 months, better do your best to overcome your discontent. However anxious you may be for a change, this would not be a good year for embarking on it. If you wait until after your next birthday, your prospects will be much brighter.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE DIFFICULT TO LEAVE A SETTLED EXISTENCE IN 1949/50. THE SIMPLEST UNDERTAKING IS LIKELY TO TAKE A UNEXPECTED TURN AND AGAIN YOU WILL HAVE TO MAKE READJUSTMENTS THAT YOU DON'T LIKE. ALSO NEW OFFICIAL REGULATIONS MAY PROVE UNFORTUNATE FOR YOU PERSONALLY.

ALTHOUGH FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS MAY BE STRAINED THIS IS LIKELY TO BE A HAPPY YEAR. YOUR BEST POLICY IS TO KEEP CLEAR OF FEUDS AMONG RELATIVES AND HAVE LITTLE TO DO WITH OVER-CRITICAL ELDERLY PEOPLE. YOU WILL FIND ALL THE HAPPINESS YOU WANT IN NEW LINK UPS AND NEW FRIENDS.

TUESDAY AUGUST 9: FOR MOST OF US: Somewhat unsettled day but it would do little good to postpone important moves. Conditions this morning may speed up some business decisions or necessitate interviews.

FOR LUCK TODAY WEAR OR USE: Pale yellow, 5, Diamond.

BIRTHDAY FORECAST: THERE WILL BE AN ELEMENT OF SURPRISE IN ANYTHING THAT HAPPENS TO YOU THIS YEAR. BUSINESS CONDITIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT YEAR, YOU WILL, AND PROBABLY AS A RESULT OF NEW REGULATIONS OR SOME NEW DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS. BE VERY CAREFUL HOW YOU DEAL WITH OFFICIALS DURING THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF 1950.

IT WILL NOT BE EASY TO DECIDE just what to do. But if in doubt, aim high. Don't worry too much about details or about possibly lack of funds. The more ambitious your schemes the more easily they are likely to go through in the following year.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF MONEY MAKING IT SHOULD BE A MOST SUCCESSFUL TIME.

HIGH SPOTS OF ACHIEVEMENT ARE IN DECEMBER AND FEBRUARY. EARLY IN THE YEAR YOU WILL PROBABLY MAKE A BUSINESS CHANGE OR, IF IN A PROFESSION, ARRANGE A TRANSFER OF SOME KIND THAT OPENS THE WAY TO PROSPERITY.

DON'T WASTE MONEY IN SPECULATING, YOUR "LUCK" WOULD BE DECIDEDLY POOR THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ENOUGH SHOULD COME IN THE WAY OF ORDINARY INCOME TO ENSURE A COMFORTABLE EXISTENCE AND TO ENABLE YOU TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN YOUR WAY OF LIVING.

IT IS A BAD YEAR FOR TRAVEL, PARTICULARLY IF YOU CONSIDER GOING OVERSEAS. ALSO, IF YOU HANDL- EAD TOOLS OR DRIVE A CAR, BE CAREFUL... Health by the way, should be good throughout the year.

A DISAPPOINTMENT IN A CLOSE FRIENDSHIP MAY TAKE SOME OF THE FLOW OUT OF LIFE DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS. ALSO, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WOMEN IN YOUR CIRCLE MAY TRY TO MAKE TROUBLE. YET, IF SINCE, MARRIAGE CHANCES LOOK BRIGHT THIS YEAR; IF ALREADY NOTHELD, IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO EXTEND FAMILY INTERESTS AND TO LEAD A MORE COMFORTABLE AND SETTLED EXISTENCE.

COMMON SENSE WILL BE YOUR BEST GUIDE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. BETTER NOT RELY ON INTUITION AND ABOVE ALL, DON'T LISTEN TO RUMOURS OR TO Gossip DURING 1949/50.

THESE ARE SOME DANGER THAN YOU WILL GET INVOLVED IN A FRIENDSHIP WITH SOMEONE WHO IS GLAMOUROUS BUT UNRELIABLE. ONLY DISILLUSIONMENT COULD FOLLOW A LINK UP OF THIS KIND. SO BETTER TRUST TO OLD FRIENDS AND TO TRIED RELATIVES THIS YEAR AND RESERVE YOUR JUDGMENT ABOUT NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FRIENDS.

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Boke him a Beautiful White Mountain CAKE!

Cream 1/2 cup of shortening thoroughly, then add 1 cup sugar gradually, creaming until the mixture is light and fluffy. Sift 1/2 cup corn starch, 1 cup cake or pastry flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt together. Mix 1 teaspoon vanilla extract with 1/2 cup milk and add alternately with the dry ingredients to the sugar mixture. Beat until smooth. Beat 3 egg whites stiff but not dry and fold carefully into cake batter. Pour into a greased and floured loaf pan 6" x 8" x 2". Bake in a moderate oven of 350° F. for about 60 minutes.

And for the Dry Ingredients—
KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH

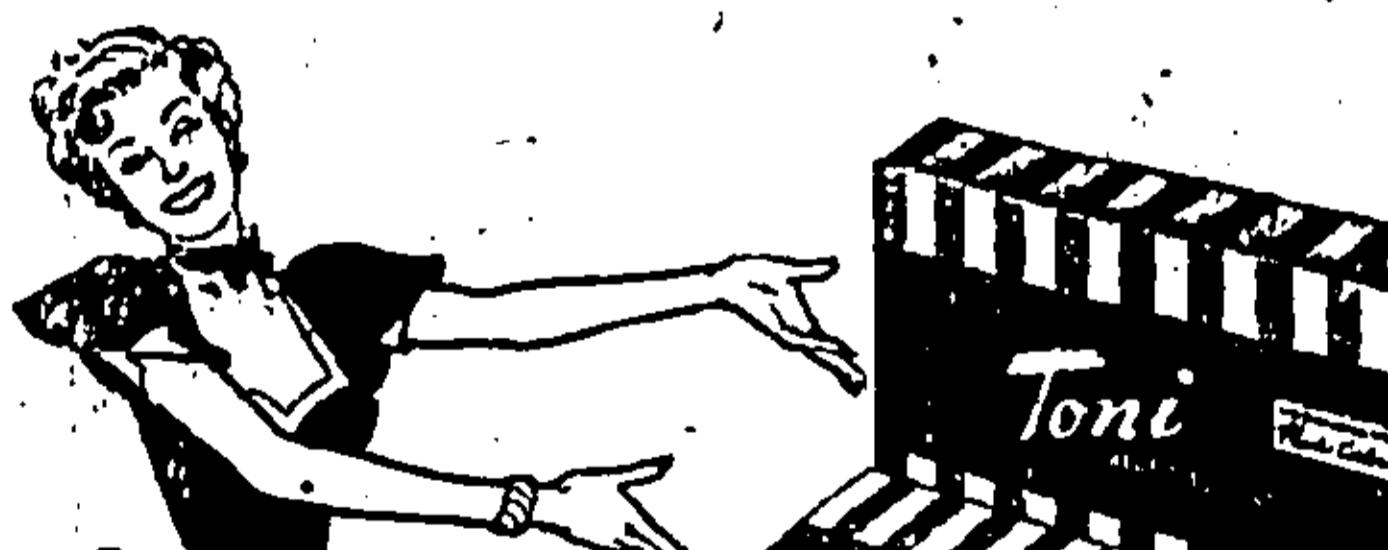
Kingsford's Corn Starch makes the finest puddings, custards, cake and pie fillings. It is excellent for thickening and enriching gravies and soups. Derived from fully ripened corn and absolutely manufactured. It is the finest corn starch possible to produce.

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At 11.30 A.M., 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.45 P.M.

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Associated British Pictures Corporation Limited

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Delcie Gray

Ronald Howard

Stephen Murray

My Brother Jonathan

Based on the Novel by Francis Scott Key

With a Story by

MARY CLARE

FINLAY CURRIE

BEATRICE CAMPBELL

ARTHUR YOUNG

Screen Play by Leslie H. Fenton and Adrien Almeyda

Directed by WALTER WARD

Presented by DAVID TRIMBLE

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THE MOST MODERN CINEMA IN KOWLOON.

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At 12.30, 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.20 P.M.

(Extra Show This Morning at 12.30 P.M.)

IT'S THE BIG LOOK IN MUSICALS!

BETTY GRABLE & DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.

That LADY IN ERMINE

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Fox Color Cartoon

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No Harder Guy
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"TARZAN'S DESERT
MYSTERY"

AT REDUCED PRICES *

AT 12.30 P.M.

"COLOUR CARTOON
PROGRAMME"

AT REDUCED PRICES *

LEOPOLD AGREES TO BELGIAN REFERENDUM

BERGMAN DECISION DOUBTED

Hollywood, August 5. Hollywood sceptics took with a grain of salt Ingrid Bergman's announcement that she is through with films because, they said, she likes to act too much to stop.

One press against who has known her since the start of her fabulous career, said: "I don't believe it. I'll bet anything she'll be back in movies next year."

Her friends are not surprised she is giving up her husband of 12 years, Dr. Peter Lindstrom, apparently to marry Roberto Rossellini, director of her supposed swan-sing film, but they pooh-poohed the statement that the picture will be her last.

"She will be back," scoffed one of her co-workers. "Ingrid's always loved to act. I think she was upset over recent publicity. She always was interested in publicity and troubled if it wasn't good."

Reports reaching RKO Studio say "Stramboli" may be the greatest film of her life.

Writer Art Cohn, sent by RKO to the island, wrote back: "This will be the most exciting movie she's ever made. You'll see a different Ingrid Bergman."

(The "New York Post" columnist, Earl Wilson, wrote from Rome today that he had learned from a close friend of both Bergman's and Rossellini's: "The story behind the Stramboli story is that she and Rossellini dream of ruling the film world, instead of speaking.") — United Press.

ARMAMENT PLAN FOR ARABS

Beirut, August 5. A common Arab armament plan under unified direction will be proposed by the Premier of the Lebanon, Riad El Solh, it is understood here, when the Arab League's Political Committee meets at Alexandria on August 20.

He will also propose the abolition of passports between the Arab countries.—Reuter.

Provisionally-exiled King Leopold of the Belgians will agree to a popular referendum on his future if the Belgian Parliament decides this is the only way of solving the Royal question, it was announced tonight.

In a declaration received in Brussels tonight, in which the King referred to his recent talks with delegations representing the main Belgian political parties, he stated that a Parliamentary decision on this matter must be respected.

The King's declaration, which the leaders of the three main parties discussed tonight, added that his talks with the delegations in Brussels, Switzerland, and the King's secretary here, who left Geneva last night by road.

According to one Liberal leader, the King's declaration covers three closely-typed pages. One page replies to the Socialist proposal, the second to the Liberals and the third to the Catholics.

The Socialists, though in principle they want the King to abdicate, are agreed to a referendum. But they say that the King must obtain a two-thirds majority of the votes in his favour before he can return to the throne.

Federal narcotics agents said that Eliopoulos and his brother, Elias, were once described by an Egyptian as the drug barons of Europe.

The purpose of the conference will be not only to halt the drain which cut the Sterling block gold and dollar reserve to US\$1,624,000,000 (£400,000,000) at the end of June, but to find, if possible, a long-term answer to Britain's economic ailments.

British government financial experts declined to indicate the exact direction the Cripps' proposals for American assistance will take.

They insist, however, on one point which the Chancellor himself reiterated before Parliament—he will not accept devaluation of the Pound.—Associated Press.

Their system, agents said, was to ship drugs to China and Japan, before the international drug trading restrictions were established. American narcotics peddlars and leaders of the underworld then obtained shipments of narcotics from the Far East.

On behalf of the Attorney-General, the Board of Immigration Appeals gave the 50-year-old Greek 60 days in which to leave. He was charged with breaking the U.S. narcotics laws.

Married to an American, Eliopoulos fled a hardship application for political asylum.

He said his departure would cause suffering to his wife and two children.—United Press.

Spaak Present

The acting Premier, M. Paul Henri Spaak, was among those present at tonight's meeting.

Usually well-informed circles believe that the delegates—from the Social Christian (Catholic), Socialist and Liberal Parties—were handed copies of the document this week.

"No lasing-harm follows it," he said, "and it does not have the sinister meanings that psychoanalysts would ascribe to it."

He said children are often driven to thumb-sucking because of boredom.

"It is also a perpetuation of sucking," he added, "and another reason for it is that when children are afraid, they want that thumb."

Dr. Blodz is director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Toronto.—United Press.

FORCED LABOUR

Ottawa, August 5. Dr W. E. Blodz, child specialist, took hefty swipes at psychoanalysts over the problem of child thumb-sucking.

"No lasing-harm follows it," he said, "and it does not have the sinister meanings that psychoanalysts would ascribe to it."

He said children are often driven to thumb-sucking because of boredom.

"It is also a perpetuation of sucking," he added, "and another reason for it is that when children are afraid, they want that thumb."

The Council also postponed until its next session any action on a proposal to appoint an Enquiry Commission on forced labour.

Meanwhile, a solution should urgently be found for the admission of their representatives to the European Assembly—United Press.

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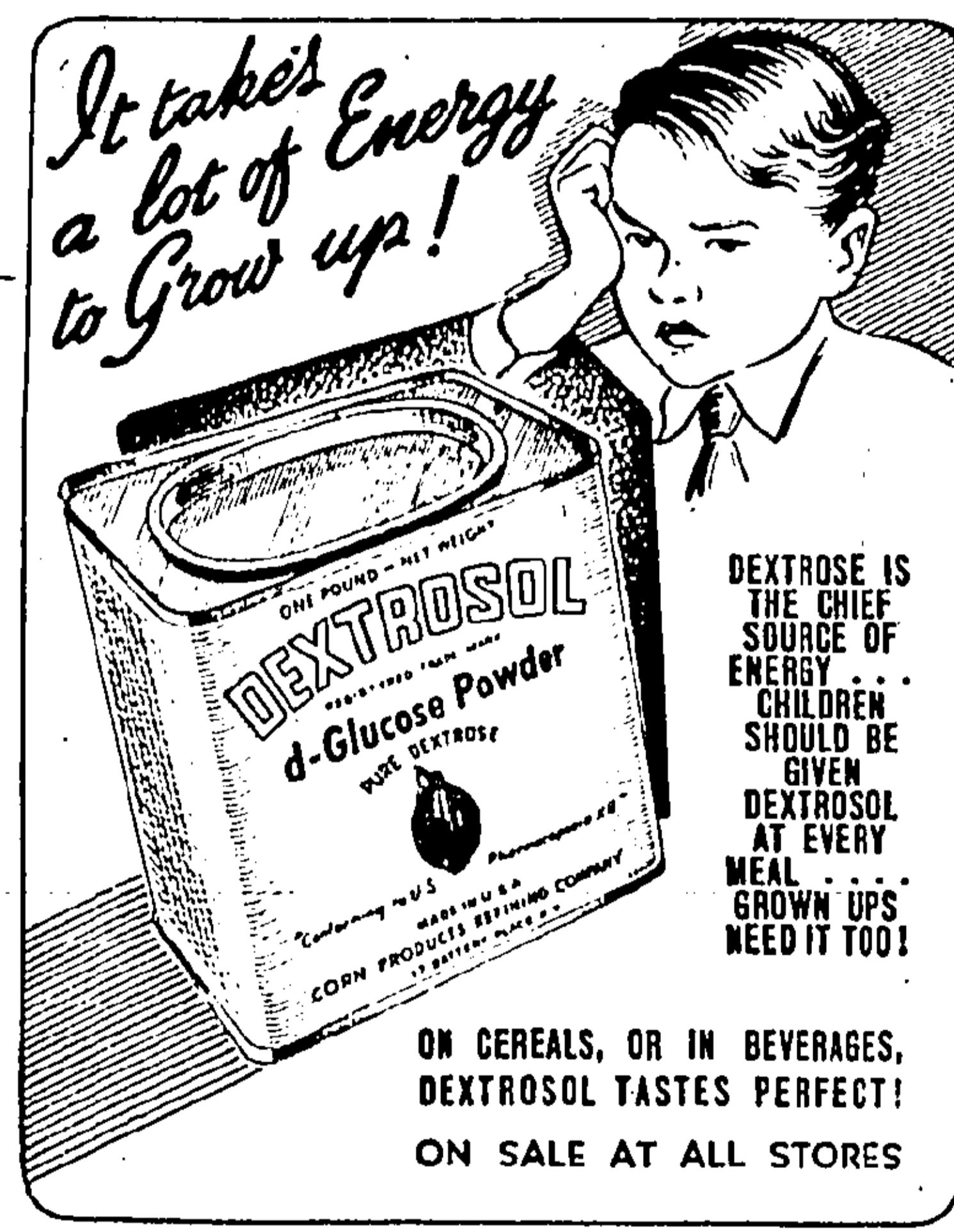
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settle down
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If you happen to have
wined or dined too well—ensure a
perfect night's rest with a dose of DE WITT'S ANTACID
POWDER before retiring.

DeWitt's ANTACID POWDER
Neutralises Acid—Soothes Stomach—Relieves Pain



Patrick Campbell's Piece

A nook in Buckinghamshire: 5.30 p.m. It actually is 5.30 a.m. About an hour ago I thought something was wrong. Something had been left undone. I lay on my old back in the new bed and looked at the new curtains and brought my old mind to bear upon the problem.

It was difficult, as a matter of fact, to think at all. Birds. Millions of birds, all roaring and bowing, led by an apparently idiot thrush with a voice like ball-bearings being dropped into a can. I nearly went out in my open crocheted pyjamas to tell it to stop.

But we don't know about the neighbours yet. The thrush may be a pet round here. Perhaps they set their clocks by him, or get in the habit of whenever the thrush blinks. We'll have to find out about that.

It will also be worth asking a few veiled questions to discover whether I can wear my open crocheted pyjamas in the garden, or whether you have to run to a Panama hat and an MCC blazer every time. We don't want the Vigilance Committee round just yet.

We arrived here, by air from Dublin, at one o'clock on a recent Wednesday afternoon. A stimulating journey. As soon as I walked into Dublin Airport I saw "July 13" on a calendar. Then I saw "July 13" again on a rather bigger calendar.

I nipped into the plane, as cheerful as anything. After all, it wasn't an important journey. We'd only been waiting for three weeks to get into our new house. Had to go to Dublin, as the lease of our flat in London was up.

And now everything had come right. The new cooker installed, the furniture on the way, a car coming to meet us with the laundry we'd left behind.

"It's just a perfectly ordinary journey," I said to myself, lightly rawling my wrist. "It's just July 13, and the flag is at half-mast, and the wings of the aeroplane

had run smack into our furniture van. The whole thing gone up in smoke. At least it was lucky I'd been able to hand over the luggage before the end.

We sat on our luggage in the hall. The house seemed small, and rather dark, and it was impossible to believe that we'd fought like lions to get into it.

After we moved the luggage into the sitting-room, and sat on it there. Then we tried the kitchen. It was darker than ever in the kitchen. I got up and switched on the light. No result.

"Ah, no bulb! Imagine people moving out of a house and taking the electric light bulbs with them!"

Then I remembered that the electric light bulbs which we'd removed from our late flat were packed in the chest of drawers,

which even now was burning

furiously on Western Avenue. We just sat on the edge of the sink in the kitchen.

There was absolutely nothing you can do with an empty house save to walk through it, saying it's a pity the garden isn't bigger, and could you let us know if you were thinking of selling it to anyone else. But to live in an empty house is a different thing altogether. You can't even unpack. Nowhere to put one single thing.

Arrived at Northolt one minute early. And there was the man with the car and the laundry. As we got into the car I nearly let all come bubbling out—July 13, we were very lucky. Then I realised the journey wasn't over yet. Ironical to be minded up in a car after you'd successfully covered 300 miles in an aeroplane. I just sat, smiling slightly, an inch above the seat, watching the oncoming traffic.

Arrived at the house all right, on the dot. I nearly slipped going through the gate, but even if I'd

fallen I don't suppose I'd have done more than break a leg. The house was empty. Completely empty. The furniture people had arrived.

We went in and sat on our luggage. July 13. I knew what had happened. The driver of the car, on his way back, had run into the furniture van. A million to one against it happening, of course, but the driver of the car had run smack into our furniture van. The whole thing gone up in smoke. At least it was lucky I'd been able to hand over the luggage before the end.

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There was absolutely nothing you can do

EUROPE'S FINEST CLUB

By GRAHAM COWTHORNE

Thirty thousand people wrote to Parliament recently.

Thirty thousand letters reached that temporary, but efficient, Post Office in the corridor off the Central Hall that led to the Members' Lobby before the bombing.

They dealt with just about every conceivable problem—petitions, food (the food in the other fellow's town is always much better), red tape, export licences, import licences.

And, of course, a small percentage written by pure, unadulterated cranks, like the man who wrote to a Labour MP and said he voted Tory because the Tories are gentlemen!

Then there are routine invitations to MPs—will they open a bazaar, a whisky drive, attend a protest meeting?

Allow a generous percentage for all this, it leaves, say, 25,000 letters requiring action every week. So MPs last week wrote 25,000 letters back to the writers, acknowledging receipt—and paid the postage on these themselves. Then they wrote another 25,000 to Government Departments, setting out the grievance, asking for a signature (postage-free) to Government Departments.

Since the war, the MP has become the ordinary man's champion against red tape and the creaking of the Civil Service machine. It takes a sizable slice out of his time.

It makes his job one of the toughest in the Kingdom. The Commons is still the best club in Europe—but it is also a very hard-working community.

Forty A Day

How many of those men who stood in 1945 and were triumphantly returned atop the Labour tidal wave, realised they each one of them was going to receive 30 to 40 letters a day, writing two for every one received?

How many realised that they would spend their mornings in Standing Committee (10.30 to 1.00, two or three days a week), break for lunch and letter writing—dictating to a secretary, in an office, if they were lucky, or sitting in a public corridor?

Then Questions (2.30), a 60-minute quiz that is as successful that Norway has adopted it since the war and now thoroughly enjoys putting her Ministers on the spot, each day.

Then big debates, then dinner, then a meeting of MPs interested in a political or industrial subject (sometimes there are 30 of these in a day), then the winding-up speeches and the division; and then the adjournment debate, half an hour given to back-benchers to raise any subject they like.

This is so precious that they ballot for it. One man has been balloting for two years without

any luck. Then back to an hotel or lodgings, with, perhaps, a speech to make and deliver. If he is lucky 150 MPs try to speak in the 1947 dollar crisis debates, about 10 per cent of them get in.

That for a week, then a journey to the constituency, a week end in which the door bell never stops ringing, a stream of callers, each with his personal trouble. Did they realise this?

But the Commons has its compensations. This is where the big things happen

Ministerial Eye

You back-benchers, fresh from a by-election, gets a thrill from passing Ministers in the corridors, even though he runs up against the "ministerial eye," like that of the soldier on parade, open but seeing nothing.

A constituency is full of people trying to get hold of their Member, and the Commons is full of Members trying to get hold of the Minister on behalf of those same constituents.

So the Minister, in self-defence, avoids catching other people's eyes or allowing them, if he can, to catch his. Then he can get about his business. The Members' letters will still come to him, anyway.

The back-bencher has many things to reward him for hard work. He can "roast" a Minister at question-time, no matter whether the Minister is of his party or no.

Remember the Food Minister who was quickly banned dried eggs—and was soon on the run in the House with Jean Mann and all the others after him.

He can taste the sweetness of forcing a Minister out into the open in defence of his Department's actions—in an adjournment debate.

The Commons has all the facilities for a place where people work anything up to 14 hours a day. The barber (he once shaved 250 men in succession after an all-nighter) has his shop conveniently near the bathrooms. These are great Victorian places with huge baths and walls tiled in the ceiling. A Victorian Minister was once caught in his bath by a division. He voted in a towl; he was safe in those days; Lady Astor was still only dreaming of the day when he would become our first woman MP.

From this spring the back-bencher can introduce his own Private Bill on special Fridays—again if he is lucky in the ballot. In that case he can taste the peculiarly sweet thrill of piloting his own Bill through the Commons of being, in effect, its own Minister.

An opponent, who may keep the debate going until it is too late to take a division—and then he can look forward to that desperate race against time to complete all the Bill's stages before the Fridays allotted run out.

There is always a "runner" of the innocents" at such a time—one is pending now. His last hope is that the Government may think it such a good Bill that they take it up themselves. Mr. Baldwin did that with A.P. Herbert's Bill that revolutionised divorce.

He can take his friends to the Strangers' Bar in a huge room just off the Terrace. Its walls are tiled with mirrors, and they are tiled to the ceiling with peculiarly hideous patterns, but it is comfortable.

He has three dining rooms, two above the Terrace and near the Chamber, and one like the Bar, beside the Terrace. A Select Committee of MPs runs the kitchen and refreshment rooms.

They pack the Central Lobby to see their Members, who will, perhaps, be given a set three-course dinner for 2s. 9d. or go on the "other side" of the menu at greater expense for poultry and game. He dines at tables laid for four, or he can hold a private dinner-party in one of the small dining rooms off the Terrace.

He finds the food good and not expensive by outside comparisons though mainly made-up dishes, fish or poultry. To get "the joint" he must dine very early. He can have a set three-course dinner for 2s. 9d. or go on the "other side" of the menu at greater expense for poultry and game. He dines at tables laid for four, or he can hold a private dinner-party in one of the small dining rooms off the Terrace.

The Palace has its own body of police—1,100 by the Metropolitan Police. They are the most tactful men in London. They know everyone, pass on messages, herald the public in and out, march behind the Speaker's Procession through the Central Lobby, send the word "Division!" echoing through every corridor in the place.

They are, incidentally, the only police who take off their hats in line of duty—when the Speaker passes, they whip off their helmets and bow over them.

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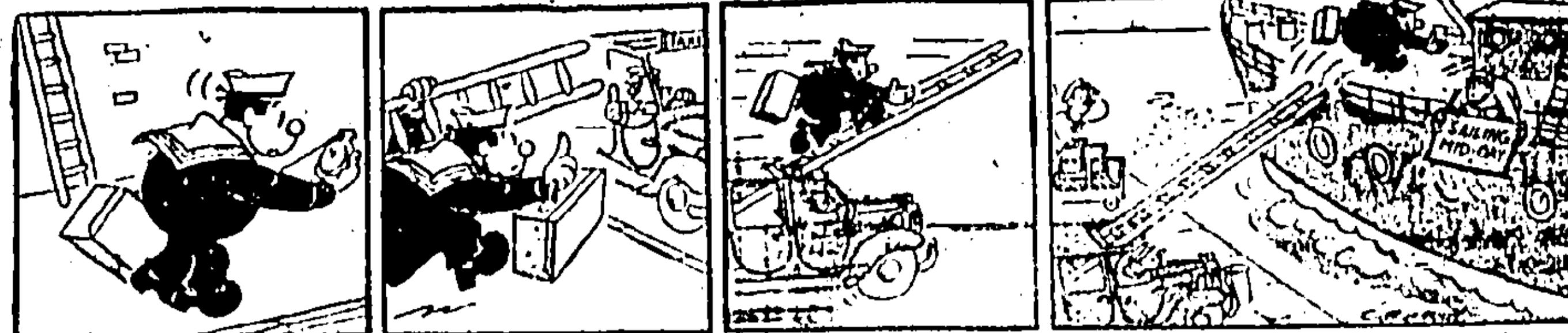
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They are, incidentally, the only police who take off their hats in line of duty—when the Speaker

ABLE SEAMAN



BEHIND THE POLITICAL SCENE

Are The Socialists All Crazy?

By ALASTAIR FORBES

The strike at the docks, which for weeks has been progressively burdening the already seriously handicapped arteries of the British economy, is over—until the next time.

No thanks are due to the Government for this welcome news, though it may instinctively give itself credit for averting an opportunity to the organisers of an irresponsible and mischievous dispute to exculpate themselves with something of a moral victory.

What stands out most is that the present summer sickness in the ranks of organised labour, which is now likely to sweep its infection over the railwaysmen, has been instrumental in revealing more vividly than ever before the boundless incapacity of the present Labour Government to govern.

Not even the severest critics of the Labour Party had ever previously accused it of folly and incompetence on the scale displayed by its Ministers during the recent crisis, culminating in the disreputable Attlee-Ammon farce-comedy which has been going on,

Incredible Folly

The increasing breakdown of ordinary conciliation machinery and the growing ineffectiveness of the benevolent influence once exerted over it by the Minister of Labour are, of course, direct

consequences of the contradictions of Labour's role in unions as well as in the State and society.

Board, on which the unions are fully represented, was fully within its rights and competence in issuing the leaflet which Downing-street was too frightened to take.

Nevertheless, these ill-effects have been powerfully strengthened by the almost irresponsible of the political mediocrities who preside over most of our affairs. To this folly there has been added a dangerous contempt for the solemn constitutional machinery of Parliament.

What on earth did the Government mean, having delayed so long before asking for emergency powers, by refusing to make use of them once they had been won from a reluctant, but desperate Commons?

Was this not appalling folly? What then was the point of all that talk of an "emergency," or of the decision to obtain powers for an Emergency Committee to assume complete control, when those powers were never to be used?

I was staggered recently to hear Mr. Eden assuring the Minister of Labour of the affection and "respect" (sic) with which he was regarded by the House, an assurance immediately and understandably greeted by audible murmurings of horrified dissent in the Opposition back benches. I doubt if even conciliatory Mr. Eden could bring himself to repeat that assurance today.

Everything He Touches



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By HOLT

NO LONGER THE
VANISHING AMERICAN

By RODNEY CAMPBELL

The descendants of the war-painted braves who hurled their tomahawks and fired their flaming arrows across the stockades into Fort Pitt and who scalped settlers and hunted buffalo with carefree, gay-feathered abandon, are now living peacefully down on the farm . . . or by the local oil well.

One or two of them still wear dark, hide-and-blanket blankets, and perhaps, leather in the hat-bands of their "pork-pies." The Cherokee and the Sioux perform their Sacred Fire Dances and Corn Husk Festivals once every year, and every now and then some chief dresses up in full head-dress and warpaint to be photographed with some visiting politician or tourist.

But apart from that, the wigwam, wampum and warpath days are long gone. For the American Indian, and he is already falling into place as just another inhabitant of the all-American scene.

Officially, the Red Indian is known as "Ward of the Nation." And the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington, which exists to make sure that many a bottle of bootleg liquor nor thieving tramps infiltrates the 27 reservations, assures me that John Henry Strong Horse, Barbara Sketch Hair, William Sitting Bull and the 40,000 odd comrades within the limits of the continental United States, have never had it so good.

Driven across a continent and two centuries by Briton, Frenchman, Dutchman and Swede, then swindled and negotiated out of civic rights, tribal wealth and personal property by a horde of speculators, officials and traders, the Red Indian began the 20th Century with the virtual certainty of eventual extinction.

But now the Indian population is rising. The total and the individual Indian income is rising. Already the average Red Indian makes as much as the British coal-miner. Second Lieutenant and bank clerk. The formerly run-down reservations where the Indians spent their days sprawling in the year-round Arizona and Oklahoma sunshine are now happy hunting grounds of shiny tractors, refrigerators and money in the bank.

Land Is Good
The land is good. It is rich in wheat, and oats, and corn. But above all, and this is the cause of the change in the Indian fate, there is oil beneath the ground . . . a tremendous potential of oil, and natural gas, and petroleum, and zinc.

There was a public outcry shortly before the war, and now there can be no further sale of Indian land outside the race.

A tribe might and often does form a corporation to buy individual farms, or wells. But as far as the white man is concerned, the reservations, and all the oil, gas and zinc they can find beneath them, belong to the Indian, and for ever more shall do.

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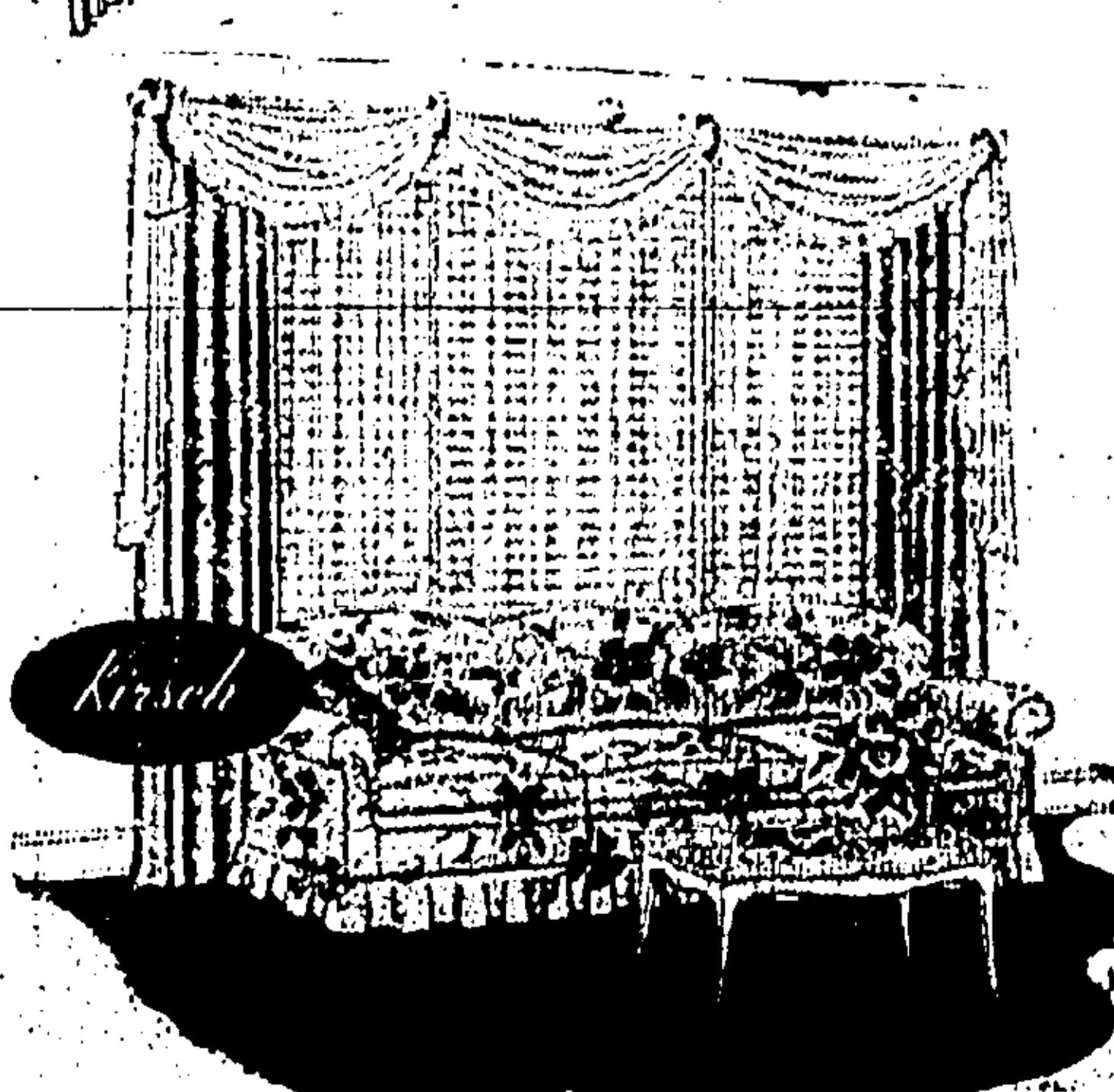
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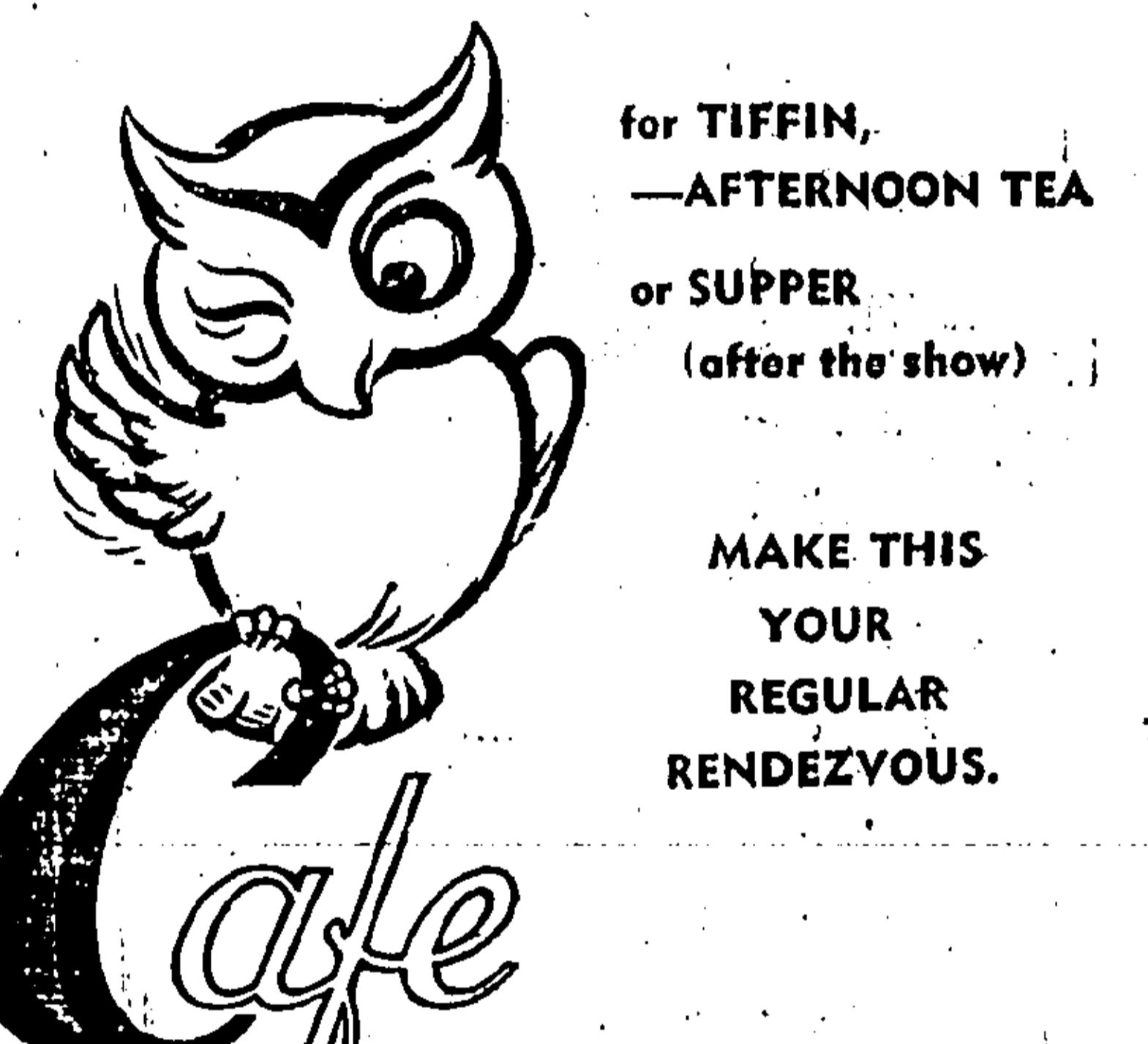
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FIRESIDE ECHOES:

MISSIONARIES AND EDUCATION

By WILLIAM M.S. BRAND



Up to now the Church Missionary Society were not wont to send out ladies beyond a few as school teachers and then they were the daughters of missionaries. The Society for Promoting Female Education in the East had for some years provided a lady to conduct the G.M.S. Girls' School at Foochow; Miss Foster, well-known for her work in converting Chinese lady who went later to visit England, Mrs. A. H. wife of a merchant of some influence in the city, who was already a member of the American Methodist congregation. On her visit to England in 1881, Miss Foster urged the G.M.S. to send out ladies to China giving her opinion a wonderful opportunity lay in the country to extend women's work. Eventually a Miss Gough was chosen, transferred to the Church of England Zenana Mission Society and by that time was in Foochow.

but it was not long thereafter she married Mr. Hoare at Ningpo. The subsequent C.E.Z.M.S. ladies to be sent out were chosen by the Reverend and Mrs. Stewart in Ireland.

Bishop Burdon was in England and the following year raised funds for the Society to open up Western Kwangtung where no missionaries of any society were then working.

Whilst emphasising medical work he drew attention to the importance of extending women's work in China. In great measure due to his insistence, China began to occupy a much more prominent position in the sympathies of the Society than it had previously done. About this time too the great controversy over the opium trade was waged with the British Government, the G.M.S. Committee relentlessly pressing home their decided opposition to the traffic by repeated memorials to the Government, simultaneously with deputations to both the Foreign and India Offices.

The year 1886 saw the Misses L. and H. Newcombe reaching Foochow as the pioneers of a noble band of ladies to work under the auspices of the C.E.Z.M.S. and the adoption of a resolution of the G.M.S. Association in Trinity College, Dublin, which in later years was to become a marked success in the educational field: to undertake a special Mission of its own in a C.M.S. field—that of Fukien.

The year 1887 is noted for Wolf's appointment as Archdeacon of Foochow, and Banister making Kucheng his headquarters; the second advance as regards residence beyond the Treaty Port. Lloyd had also revised, with Dr. Baldwin, a leading American missionary, the Old Testament in the Foochow colloquial.

During this period Bishop Burdon frequently visited Foochow and these occasions were taken by the Mission to invite members of the mercantile community to attend their meeting to hear their workers' experiences in the field and the progress made in general.

Sometimes these meetings were most encouraging; at other times so depressing that it seemed hardly worth while continuing work in certain districts.

Up to 1893 seven Chinese clergy had been ordained. Wong Kiu-

talk, the earliest of all (ordained by Bishop Alford in 1868), was killed in 1893 by a fall from the roof of his house, whether he had gone to view the unprecedented sight of the City of Foochow enveloped in snow. In 1885 the Native Church sent two men as its own foreign missionaries to Korea.

In 1888 the medical team in Foochow was reinforced by the arrival of Dr. John Rigg, and for field work two clergymen, H. S. Phillips and H. C. Knox, representing Cambridge and Oxford respectively. These three men went forward into the North West of the province the following year and established themselves at Ningwan, a few miles from Kienning-tu (Kienow). They met with much

opposition at first from the populace, which might have been less serious were it not for the efforts of two young Chinese medical evangelists trained by Dr. Van Someren Taylor. Dr. Rigg soon made himself popular and within a few months of opening his hospital was coping with 3,000 patients. In the following year, the Native doctors opened a dispensary in a suburb of Kienning-tu. But the first missionaries to spend one night within Kienning-tu were two C.E.Z.M.S. ladies, Miss Newcombe and Miss Johnson.

With the arrival at Foochow of the two University men above-mentioned the work of the Dublin University Fukien Mission was greatly enhanced and by 1893, with the arrival of the Reverend L. H. Star, might be said to have been fully organised and working vigorously. Phillips successfully made Kienning his headquarters; but the Chinese who secured him accommodation was severely beaten and exhibited in an iron cage and exhibited in an iron cage.

Phillips and his wife were rescued by the chief mandarin from a murderous mob as their house was being covered inside and out with unmentionable filth. Indeed, at the same time Dr. Rigg at Kienning-tu and the Misses Newcombe and Johnson were treated to similar insult; but these ladies were only of temporary nature.

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most encouraging; at other times so depressing that it seemed hardly worth while continuing work in certain districts.

By 1897 the Church Missionary Society claimed 8,000 baptised Christians within the province of Fukien in addition to 10,000 adherents under instruction for baptism. In this year Bishop Burdon resigned the see of Victoria, Hong Kong, after an episcopate of 23 years. That, however, did not terminate his missionary career. After a visit to England he and Mrs. Burdon sailed again for China in December, 1897, taking charge of the station at Pakhoi which his own efforts had originally established. The appointment to the see of Victoria seems now to have been yielded by the Colonial Office to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Archbishop Temple, having requested some names of the Society, eventually named the Reverend J. C. Hunter, who sailed for China in October, 1898. This is an interesting choice for the see of Victoria is an endowed one and is not supported by C. M. S. funds.

There is no question that women's education was brought to China by the foreign missionaries.

Girls' schools were founded by missions as far back as 1854 and the province of Fukien since then has played no mean part in the emancipation of the country's womenfolk.

From small isolated primary schools missionary education has grown into a co-ordinated system, including all grades from the kindergarten to the university.

All the missions centring in Foochow and Amoy had established boarding schools in these two ports prior in 1870. It was not until 1899 that such schools were opened at inland centres. By 1900 all the chief missionary resident stations had such establishments either catering for girls or boys.

Persecutions

Persecutions within the province of Fukien by no means ended with the Hwa Sang Massacre. They

appear to have swung South of Foochow to the Hinghwa District, where numerous instances are on record of ill-treatment of Native catechists. But these incidents were mostly localised, not usually serious, nor of long duration. However, on April 20, 1897, the Society received another shock in the loss of the Reverend J. S. Collins, of Trinity College, Dublin, and the first supported by the T.C.D. Association. Collins was descending the Min River from Yingping-fu to Shihwan when his boat struck a rock and before he could swim to shore he was sucked down in a whirlpool. Mrs. Collins sailed for England with her two children and joined the P. and O. steamer "Athena" at Colombo. On June 9, 1897, the ill-fated ship was wrecked on the coast of the Island of S. Cetra. Mrs. Collins and her children were put into the one

boat that was successfully launched; but which was neither seen or heard of again. Three other missionary ladies from China lost their lives in this wreck: the wife of Dr. Smyth of Ningpo (as Miss G. Stanley she came out to China in 1891), and two C.E.Z.M.S. workers from Fukien, Miss Lloyd and Miss Walker. The latter had only escaped the Hwa Sang Massacre by having gone elsewhere for her holi-

day.

The foregoing brief review covers 50 years of English Mission work in the province of Fukien, that is to say, up to 1900. In this period the work of American Missions must not be overlooked. In Foochow and at Amoy, fraternal feeling has been so general, and co-operation so thorough, that the Protestant Christian Community is largely one. However, it is from the mission that, whilst maintaining co-operation, American missions work in general within Fukien, especially North Fukien, set its own mark.

Among the pioneers of this work appear such household names as the Pests, the Whites, the Hubbards, the Newcombs, the Adams, the Brewsters, the Worleys, the Lucy's, and a number of lady workers.

Thus, when Panama were attacked we would make a serious stand in the Canal Zone and we would also fight a general war. But if West Berlin, which is covered by the Atlantic Pact, were attacked we would make only a taken decision in Berlin as we mobilise to fight a general war.

Panama Plan

In Panama we are committed to a guarantee plus a pledge to defend. In West Berlin we are committed to a guarantee without that pledge.

In meeting our obligations under the Atlantic Pact we have to decide what we shall treat like Panama and what like West Berlin. These are hard decisions, but in the conduct of a great coalition they are unavoidable.

Ideally, of course, we would wish to give every country not only a guarantee against aggression but a reliable defence against invasion.

Local Defences

At times, when our rhetoric has been exuberant, we have seemed to be telling the world that we meant to create local defences everywhere to "contain" the Soviets at every point where they might move in.

But, as a matter of fact, it is quite impossible to do that. If it were attempted seriously it would mean that we had committed immense forces all round the periphery of the Soviet Union—from Japan and China through South East Asia and the Middle East to the Balkans, Germany, and Scandinavia.

This would be a method of strategic suicide. For while we were committing our resources all round the borderland the Russians would retain their whole army as a mass of manoeuvre.

Useless Forces

We, on the other hand, would have our forces earmarked for local defence—frozen, dispersed and largely useless. By undertaking to defend too much territory we should have impaired fatally the effectiveness of our guarantee to go to war if any country becomes the victim of military aggression.

We must not think, therefore, that the allocation of military aid is like the allocation of Marshall aid. In theory, at least, we have tried to allocate enough dollars to each country to make it possible for that particular country, by self-help and mutual aid, to become financially solvent.

But in allocating military aid we cannot make every country

to lose sight of the paramount principle that the purpose of arming the alliance is to support the general guarantee against aggression.

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Two Ways To Curb An Aggressor

By WALTER LIPPmann

In discussing U.S. military aid we may say, I think, that our first and most important problem is to decide between two kinds of commitments.

The first is what territory America will commit herself to defend. The second is what territory we shall only guarantee against aggression.

Both kinds of commitment are backed by the determination to wage war against an aggressor. But the difference between them is of great practical and strategic importance.

Thus, if Panama were attacked we would make a serious stand in the Canal Zone and we would also fight a general war. But if West Berlin, which is covered by the Atlantic Pact, were attacked we would make only a taken decision in Berlin as we mobilise to fight a general war.

We should supply the greater part of our military aid to those countries which can when armed, themselves become guarantors against aggression.

Manifestly, within the Atlantic Alliance Great Britain and France are pre-eminent in meeting this test. Military aid to them, if properly used, can become a genuine military investment. That is to say, it can show a strategic profit in case of war.

But, it seems to me, that we undertake to defend by building up local military power those countries which can contribute the most to our power to make good the general guarantee to all countries.

We should supply the greater part of our military aid to those countries which can when armed, themselves become guarantors against aggression.

The working principle should be, it seems to me, that we undertake to defend by building up local military power those countries which can contribute the most to our power to make good the general guarantee to all countries.

At times, when our rhetoric has been exuberant, we have seemed to be telling the world that we meant to create local defences everywhere to "contain" the Soviets at every point where they might move in.

But, as a matter of fact, it is quite impossible to do that.

If it were attempted seriously it would mean that we had committed immense forces all round the periphery of the Soviet Union—from Japan and China through South East Asia and the Middle East to the Balkans, Germany, and Scandinavia.

These are hard decisions, but in the conduct of a great coalition they are unavoidable.

Ideally, of course, we would wish to give every country not only a guarantee against aggression but a reliable defence against invasion.

The working principle should be, it seems to me, that we undertake to defend by building up local military power those countries which can contribute the most to our power to make good the general guarantee to all countries.

The test, therefore, is not whether a country "needs" arms. All countries feel they need them. The test is what use that country can be counted upon to make of the arms to back up the general guarantee.

For we must remember that our guarantee covers much more territory than is included within the North Atlantic area—for example, the Philippines and Turkey. And, on the other hand, not every foot of territory within that area can be covered by a pledge of local defence—for example, West Berlin and even Western Germany.

We can never, therefore, afford to lose sight of the paramount principle that the purpose of arming the alliance is to support the general guarantee against aggression.

We must not think, therefore, that the allocation of military aid is like the allocation of Marshall aid.

In theory, at least, we have tried to allocate enough dollars to each country to make it possible for that particular country, by self-help and mutual aid, to become financially solvent.

But in allocating military aid we cannot make every country

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FRANCE ASKS AMERICA FOR MILITARY PLEDGE

Sagging Tummies Increase

Tokyo, August 5. A lot of Occupation troops are going to pot, according to a Japanese who makes a living on flabby muscles.

Seiichi Misu, licensed masseur, acupuncturist and cauteriser, catering to the foreign community here for 32 years, says foreigners are sagging more than ever these days. He blames it all on military rations, the Japanese servants, liquor and desk jobs.

Confidentially he admitted that his rubbing and pounding would not change the shape of his soft-living customers, but they seem to enjoy the delusion.

Misu said most foreign customers, including some leading Occupation officials and their wives, insisted on taking off their clothes for his treatments. Japanese are more modest about it.

Except for a few enlightened Chinese, he said, most foreigners have in foolish prejudice against two of the Japanese masseur's best cures for aching muscles—acupuncture and moxibustion.

According to Misu there is no finer treat than having your skin punctured hundreds of times with needles or burned with a ball of smouldering cotton. United Press.

LITTLE NATION AN EXAMPLE

New York, August 6. The "New York Times" today said that the \$12,500,000 loan granted to Finland by the World Bank carried not only American faith in the Finnish people but a degree of International approval.

"The toughness of the Finnish people was proved when they defended themselves against Russia in 1939 and 1940."

"They lost but they lost heroically," the newspaper added.

"This little country offers an example of what can be achieved by a few people who are not afraid to work and who believe in liberty," the newspaper said. —Reuter.

SPAIN LEFT OUT

Lake Success, August 5. A spokesman of the United Nations Secretariat said today that the Spanish problem is not included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly starting on September 20. There has been no indication by any delegation that the subject will be introduced.

It will not placed on the agenda it will be the first time that Spain has not dropped up since the United Nations was organised.—United Press.

HUKS KILLED

Manila, August 5. In separate engagements in various parts of Nueva Ecija on Wednesday some 30 Hukbalahans were killed while an undetermined number of others, including four Army soldiers, were killed in the adjoining province of Pampanga on the same day, it was reported today.—Reuter.

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International Fair May Be Held In U.S.

Washington, August 6. President Truman voiced his support of a proposed international fair in the United States next year to stimulate international trade.

Mr. Truman said the matter is under consideration officially, but did not go into details.

There have been suggestions that such a fair be held in Detroit or Atlantic City.—Associated Press.

RITUAL MURDER HORROR

Maseru, August 5.

An African woman, describing an alleged ritual murder, said here today that pieces of

French Dastide, Communist deputy, wearing a tricolour scarf, was one of a few people arrested by the police for refusing to "Move on".

Another was Maitre Nataf, one of the lawyers who defended the Communist magazine "Les Lettres Francaises" in the recent libel action brought by the author Victor Kravchenko.

A police official said later that everything was under control.

Talks With Monty

The American Service chiefs have been in Europe since last Saturday for Atlantic talks. Today they drove to Fontainebleau outside Paris in a convoy of cars.

It was at Fontainebleau that the three Chiefs of Staff met Field Marshal Montgomery and other Western Union leaders.

When the American Service chiefs left Paris they had an escort of two cars filled with French police. The other cars were occupied by their aides, interpreters and other officials.

As they left the capital preparations were being made for about 8,000 police to take up duty round the American Embassy in the Avenue Gabriel as a precaution against a threatened Communist-sponsored "anti-war" demonstration.

The demonstration was called for by the "Association of Fighters for Freedom and Liberty".

When the police banned it the organisers called on Parisians to meet in the Place de la Concorde near the Embassy for an "orderly gathering".

Sharp Disputes

The differences between the British and French views have caused sharp disputes between Lord Montgomery and General de Lattre.

The United States Joint Chiefs of Staff will hear both sides of the case. They heard the French side this morning and met Marshal Montgomery this afternoon at his Fontainebleau headquarters.

Admiral Dentfield was even more enthusiastic than General Vandenberg. He said the American and French views on defence policy for Western Europe are identical.

Today's meeting is the last of the series of conferences with European defence chiefs aimed at completing the Atlantic Pact defence organisation.

EUROPE'S FIRST "PARLIAMENT"

Paris, August 5. The preparatory meeting of the Council of Europe was held here today to prepare for Europe's first "Parliament," which is due to open at Strasbourg next Wednesday.

Ten European nations will be represented when the "Parliament" opens. Today's preparatory meeting was attended by the heads of the Political Affairs Departments of the Foreign Offices.—Reuter.

Peace March

Elaborate police precautions prevented 5,000 Communist demonstrators from staging a "peace march" on the United States Embassy in protest against the "war mission" of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Armoured cars, police and military radio cars and Jeeps patrolled roads near the Embassy, a police spotter aircraft buzzed overhead and hundreds of steel-helmeted police and security guards armed with rifles, tommy-guns and tear gas equipment stood by to stop the march, banned by the police authorities.

Hundreds of young men and women clinging to the railings of the Tuilleries Gardens in the Rue de Rivoli, off the Place de la Concorde, chanted "Peace, peace, we want peace." Then they sang the Marseillaise, crowding behind security guards standing almost shoulder to shoulder along the street.

His finding has been confirmed by colleagues of his at Campbell College and by Professor A. N. Chakraborty, lecturer in Anatomy, University College of Science.

The delegation will leave for France on Sunday.

Turkey's decision to take part in the Council of Europe has been welcomed in political and press circles here.—Reuter.

Parle, M. Menemenlioglu, has been authorised to sign an agreement binding Turkey to adherence to the Council of Europe.

Turkey will be represented in the Consultative Assembly of the Council in Strasbourg by an eight-man delegation headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Necmettin Sadi.

The delegation will leave for

Ankara, August 6.

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WILLS'

GOLD FLAKE

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FRANCO-GERMAN RELATION KEY TO UNITED EUROPE

Berlin, August 5.

General Pierre Koenig, retiring French military governor, today advocated a lasting understanding between France and Germany. It will be the key to a United Europe, he stated.

"You have become true Democrats here in Western Berlin," General Koenig told West Berlin high city officials during a farewell visit to the West Berlin City Government.

"We did our best to help you beat the hardships of a year-long blockade," General Koenig said, "and you must realise that France, as well as Germany, suffered tremendously from the fury of the last world war."

General Koenig said that the two nations can never find common ground if Germany fails back to totalitarianism, or if

Germany succeeds in establishing a Hitlerian regime.

"Never forget our common aim," he cautioned. "A United Europe."

Frogile Bowl

The acting mayor, Frau Schroeder, expressed the obligation West Berlin feels towards the retiring military governor, who did all he could to help Berliners find a new political standing.

"We hope that you, General, will tell the French people that Berliners will do everything to prove worthy of the confidence that the French Military Government has placed in them," he said.

General Koenig was presented with a 200-year-old porcelain bowl as a farewell present.

"Franco-German relations are just as fragile as this bowl is," General Koenig said. "Let us not break it."—Associated Press.

MOSCOW SNEERS AT UK

London, August 5.

The USSR Communist Party paper, "Pravda," today sneered at British Government statement that Britain spends £12,000,000 in a year on colonial development, according to a Moscow radio broadcast.

The statement was made in the House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones.

The "Pravda" commentator, R. Belokon, declared: "It is a pity he did not cite another figure—how many hundreds of millions of Pounds profit Britain gets annually from the colonies."

"Last year's proceeds from the sale of Malayan rubber gave Britain £250,000,000."

Belokon added: "Mr. Creech Jones could also have mentioned that the average wage in Northern Rhodesia is 1/330 of the wage of Europeans."—Associated Press.

UN CONFERENCE ON RESOURCES

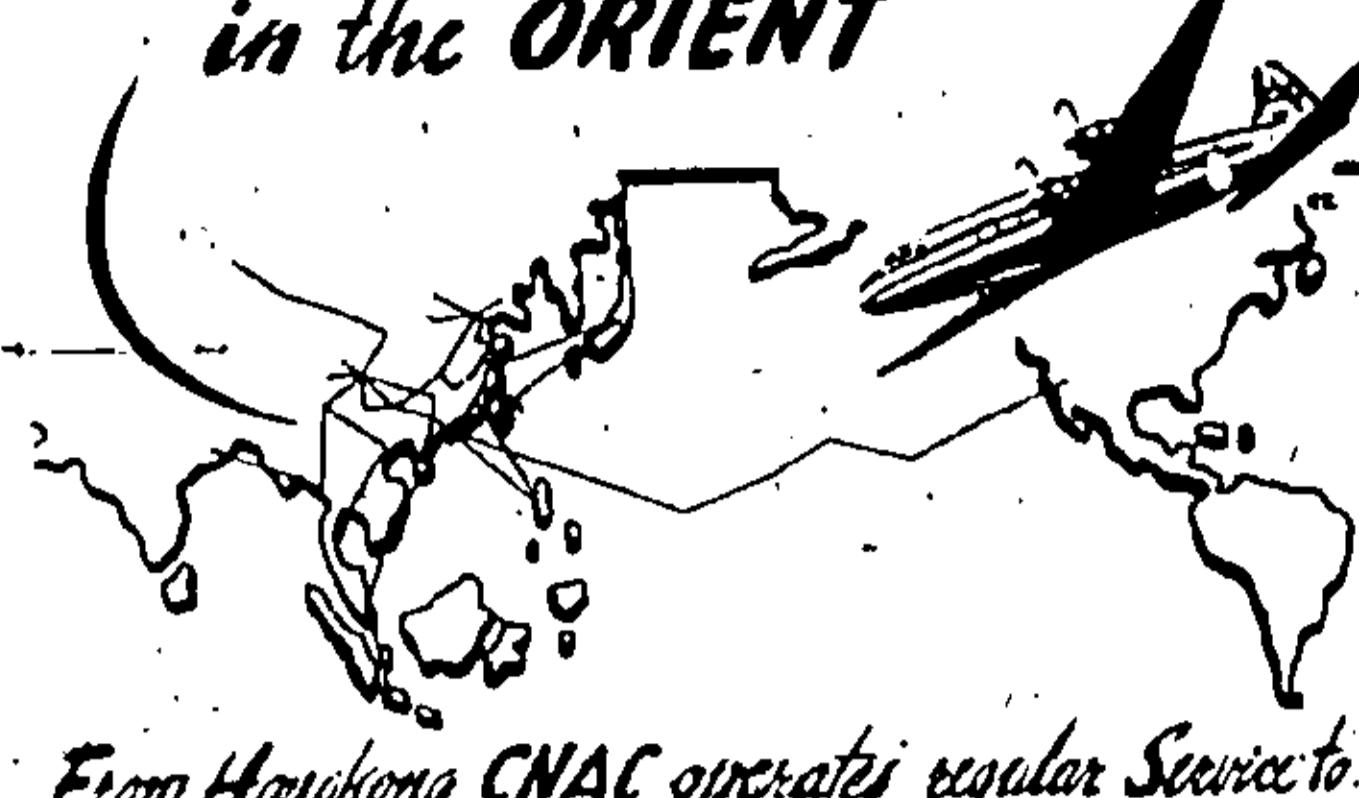
Washington, August 5.

The Interior Secretary, Mr. Julius Krug, today appointed ex-President Herbert Hoover and 18 other leaders in conservation and industry to a committee to assist in arrangements for a United Nations conference on resources.

Mr. Krug is chairman of the American delegation to the conference, which meets on August 17 at Lake Success to discuss conservation and President Truman's "Point Four" programme for aid in development of foreign resources.

The Committee, headed by Mr. Clarence Francis, chairman of the Board of General Foods Corporation, will organise field trips for 200 delegates from other UN nations in the United States.—United Press.

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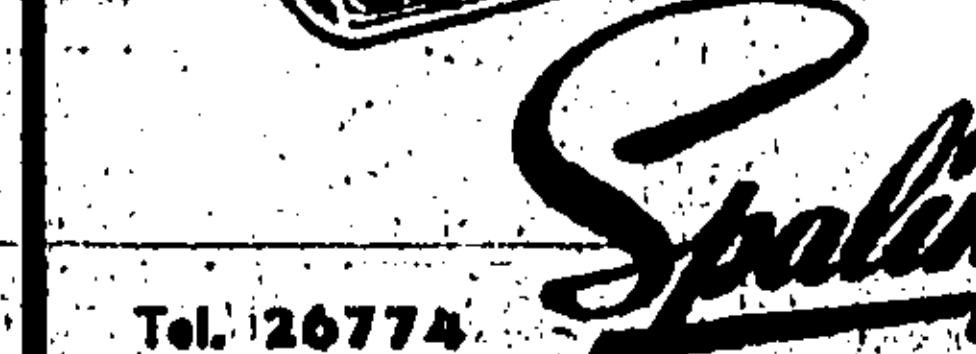
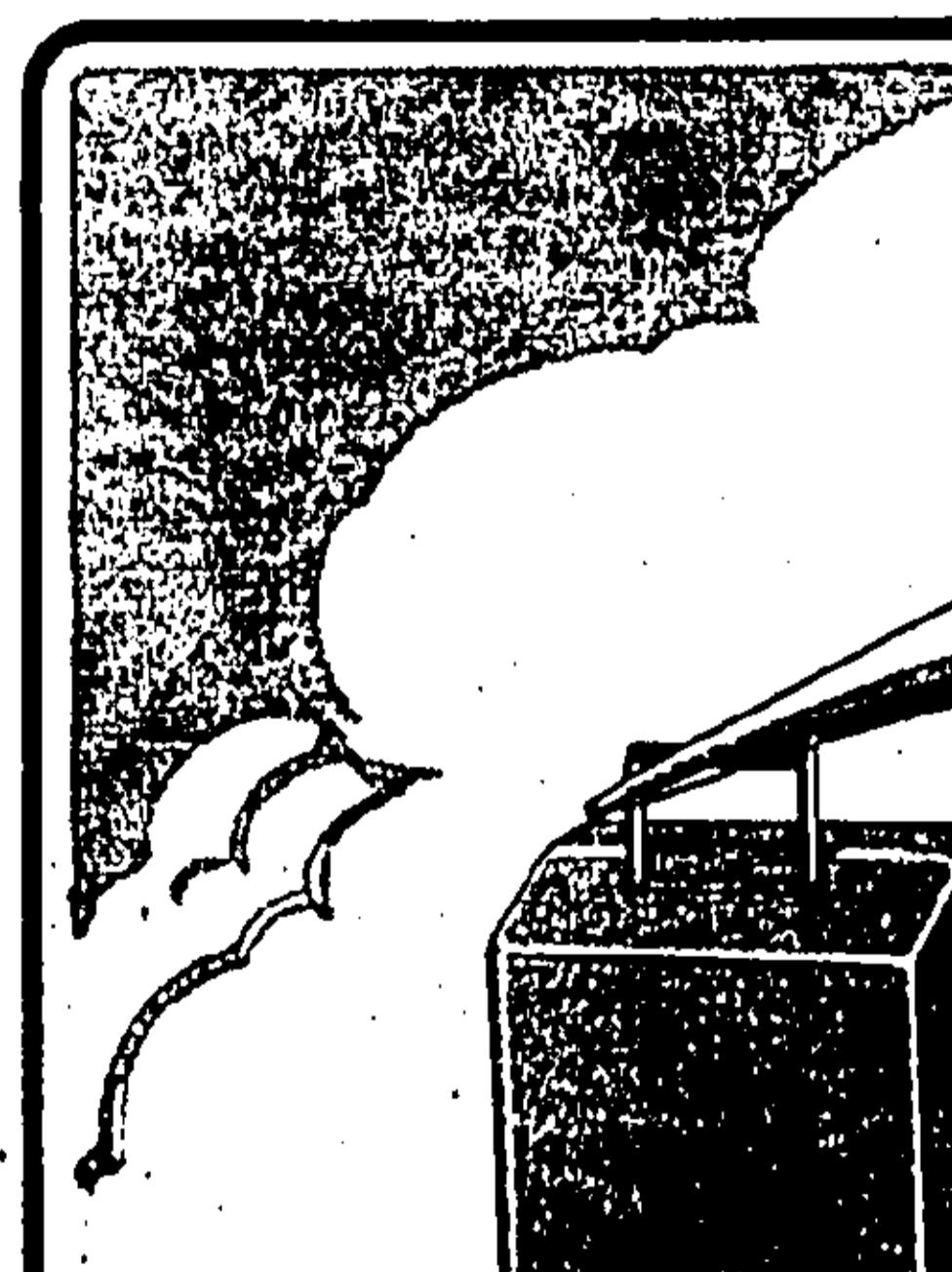
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Reporters & General Office 82312
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Subscription Rates:
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All new contributions to be addressed to Editor-in-Chief. Advertisements and Business communications should be addressed to the Company CHINA MAIL LTD.

BIRTH

WILLIAMS.—To Heather, (neé Hance) wife of Leonard P. Williams, on August 8th, 1949, at Singapore, a daughter.

CHINA REPORT

The United States white paper on China policy is a very lengthy but uninspiring document, notable only for its announcement, that America has finally abandoned aid to the Nationalists,

being certain that nothing can stop a Communist conquest. Mr. Acheson appealed to democratic elements inside the country to overthrow the Reds, but did not indicate how this was to be done, or whether such rebels could expect any help from Washington.

As previously suggested, there was a bitter indictment of the "corruption, selfishness and military blundering" of the Chiang regime, and a warning to the Communists that any attempt at expansion or aggression against China's neighbours would be met by serious consequences.

Dominating the report is its underlying purpose—to clear the Democratic Party from blame for this vast extension of the Kremlin's influence. With this end in view, it gives a rather one-sided picture, virtually ignoring for instance the implications of the Yalta agreement, and the repeated warnings the State Department received from the American Embassy in Moscow on Russia's aspirations in China. General Wedemeyer's recommendation of a five-year military and economic assistance programme, with direct American supervision, is dismissed as having been impracticable, unless there had been sweeping reforms in the Nationalist administration.

History will undoubtedly agree that the almost incredible misgovernment by the KMT, riddled with greed, venality and nepotism, unable to unify conflicting factions or inspire its troops, was primarily responsible for the downfall of China. At their door, certainly, must be laid the chief blame. Mr. Acheson's mammoth documentation does not, however, successfully excuse his administration's patchy programme of aid or failure to see that it was put to the best purpose.

He stated that there is no hope for a prolonged Nationalist stand in South China, and admitted that the Communists already have virtual control of the country. There is, on the other hand, the suggestion that the Chinese people itself will throw off the Red yoke, and a half promise that America might be prepared to assist any democratically-minded rebels in a popular struggle against the new rulers.

This weak and nebulous pronouncement is going to do little good, but it is true that there are many implacable opponents of Moscow collectivism in China, and news is already seeping through of the bands of guerrillas which are everywhere springing up—not Nationalists but simply individualistic patriots who are even now striving to free their country. It is possible they may be able to keep the nation in such a turmoil that the conquerors' attempt at regimentation will fail, in view of simultaneous passive resistance from the occupants of the cities. This is perhaps only a faint hope, but from now on it is the only one China has.

Lords And The Steel Bill

By **VISCOUNT SWINTON**

whatever opinions may be held on the nationalisation of iron and steel, no one can fairly claim that the Government have a mandate to pass the bill now before Parliament.

Even when the Government announced their submission to their more extreme elements on this question, it was a decision to nationalise appropriate sections of the iron and steel industry. No one could imagine from that we should be asked to pass a Bill which, while leaving large parts of the so-called "appropriate sections" of iron and steel-making outside, embraces huge engineering enterprises which are not steel-making at all.

Faced with this situation, it was the duty of the House of Lords to ensure that the people should be consulted. This could be done in one of two ways. The House of Lords could reject the Bill on Second Reading; or the House could give the Bill a Second Reading, examine it thoroughly in committee and on Report, and insert a provision which would delay the Bill's coming into force until the people of the country had expressed their will.

The second course, which was the one adopted, was clearly preferable. The Bill had been gutted in the House of Commons; some parts had never been debated at all, other parts had only received a cursory consideration. It was therefore highly desirable that the Bill should receive a detailed examination in the House of Lords, where there was a wealth of political, administrative, industrial and financial experience available for the consideration of the Bill.

A large number of amendments have been made. The most important is the provision that the Bill shall not come into force until October 1, 1950. Lord Salisbury made it plain that the House will stand firm on that amendment. On this issue, as indeed on every amendment, Conservative and Liberal Peers have found themselves concurring in argument and voting together in the Division Lobby.

It has not been an easy Bill to deal with, because the Government have been utterly unable to explain how the nationalised industry is intended to work. The planners have no plan, beyond greed to include as much as they can in the nationalisation fold. The gamblers have not even got a system.

The Bill sets up a Corporation which will own all the nationalised undertakings, and can control and direct them in any way it pleases. We felt it was essential, first to ensure that the members of the Corporation should be highly experienced, and secondly to clarify the relationship between the Corporation and the individual companies.

The Government have not been uniformly successful in their appointments to the nationalised

Boards. Amendments were accordingly made that the Board of the Corporation should include at least three persons with wide experience and capacity in the production of iron and steel, and also an industrial consumer of iron and steel.

Decentralisation

Government spokesmen repeatedly said that they were anxious to maintain the individuality and initiative of the companies, but the Bill did nothing to achieve this.

On the contrary, by vesting in the Corporation the sole control of the companies and giving the Corporation the specific duty of ensuring their efficient working, the Bill emphasised the power of the Corporation, without giving any security or independence to the Boards of the companies, all of whom could be dismissed by the Corporation at will.

This is a highly export job, and the continuation of a Prices Board, covering both the nationalised and the non-nationalised firms, will be all the more important.

Part of the "appropriate sections of iron and steel" is nationalised and part remains outside.

Companies go much wider than that. The Articles of these companies contain the power not only to do the things which they are doing now, but (and this is common form in all Articles) to do practically anything else in the world.

In nationalisation the opposite grows with eating, and some bounds must be set to this unlimited power.

The House amended the Bill to preclude the companies from engaging in activities other than those in which they are at present engaged, except with the approval of the Minister given in an Order, which would be subject to a Negative Resolution by either House of Parliament.

The House also passed an amendment providing for the appointment of an Iron and Steel Prices Board. This has been found essential in the past and has worked admirably. It is no answer to say that there will be a Consumers' Council.

This is a highly export job, and the continuation of a Prices Board, covering both the nationalised and the non-nationalised firms, will be all the more important.

Part of the "appropriate sections of iron and steel" is nationalised and part remains outside.

A Fair Price

On compensation, the Stock Exchange value was vigorously challenged, as it had been in the Commons. It was pointed out that not only had the voluntary restriction of dividends had an effect upon Stock Exchange values, but that these values tended to favour companies which had pursued a high dividend policy, and to prejudice companies which had been conservatively managed and ploughed a large part of their profits back into the business.

The fair thing is to base the purchase price on the value of the undertaking as between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and give either the Minister or the company the right to challenge the Stock Exchange values, if it is claimed they are either too high or too low in relation to the real value.

The form and presentation of accounts of the nationalised companies was fully considered and the House insisted that they should not conceal losses, and should give separate information in respect of each of the principal activities of the company, and of each and financial operating results of each such activity.

Provision was made for the restoration of land worked for iron ore. We also preserved the right of an independent company to be given "undue preference" to appeal to the Courts of Justice.

No amendment can make the Bill a good Bill or anything but a hazardous gamble. But if the Bill were ever to come into operation, I think any impartial observer will agree that these amendments would make it fairer and more practical.

Country Of No Controls

By **WALTER FARR**

While Britain, land of rigid controls, faces a crisis, France, the land of no controls, heads for prosperity.

In every French city and tiny village, in every boulevard and by-way, in the fields and farmyards these summer days you find fantastic proof that freedom—in agriculture, in industry, in the shops, in the homes—really pays.

Freedom on the farms has brought forth plenty. When French farmers had to suffer super-controls imposed by the Socialist Party there were not nearly enough farm products to go round.

The cost of living soared to disaster point. There were nationwide strikes, and France had the world's biggest and blackest Black Market.

The Socialists gave way to more moderate men—Independents, Radicals. Slowly the controls were eased and slowly new arteries of French agriculture.

Cheese Wasted

Today, with all controls lifted, the production of pork and eggs on France's farms is running at 10 per cent. above the pre-war record output.

There is so much cheese being produced that the other day in the Paris central food market a large quantity of Camembert was thrown away. I asked the market director to explain this waste.

"It was good cheese," said the director, "but not good enough. It was what you British would call 'austerly cheese,' containing only 10 per cent. of fats. Lifting of controls has made it possible to produce large quantities of good quality Camembert containing 40 per cent. of fats.

"The Frenchman doesn't see why he should eat low-quality Camembert when there is good Camembert to be had. So the poorer stuff gets thrown away. It won't happen again. The cheese makers will see to it that their cheese is of the best quality."

The fewer the controls, the higher the quality.

France now has so much food that she wants to send her surplus to Britain to try to reduce that sterling deficit about which Sir Stafford Cripps was arguing at the 18-nation conference in Paris.

British Government food officials who control purchases abroad are bickering about prices. The French say our negotiations are being too rigid, too hesitant. If the British Government would step being so control-minded the flow of France's food surpluses across the Channel would be faster.

The French do not deny that their country's natural resources are much greater than Britain's. That thanks to these resources they have a much more balanced economy than ours. This makes it easier for them to switch back to prosperity.

But they maintain that these natural advantages are not alone responsible for the astonishing contrast in life in France compared with life on the other side of the English Channel.

La Liberté has played her part.

Freedom is an infectious thing. It is now beginning to spread to France's nationalised industries. The rush to nationalise which developed in France after the war died away. Plans for further nationalisations have been abandoned. A denationalisation movement has started.

Some sections of the nationalised aircraft industry are being sold back to private enterprise. The same thing is happening in some coal mines. Social security services are being cut down.

The French do not deny that their country's natural resources are much greater than Britain's. That thanks to these resources they have a much more balanced economy than ours. This makes it easier for them to switch back to prosperity.

But they maintain that these natural advantages are not alone responsible for the astonishing contrast in life in France compared with life on the other side of the English Channel.

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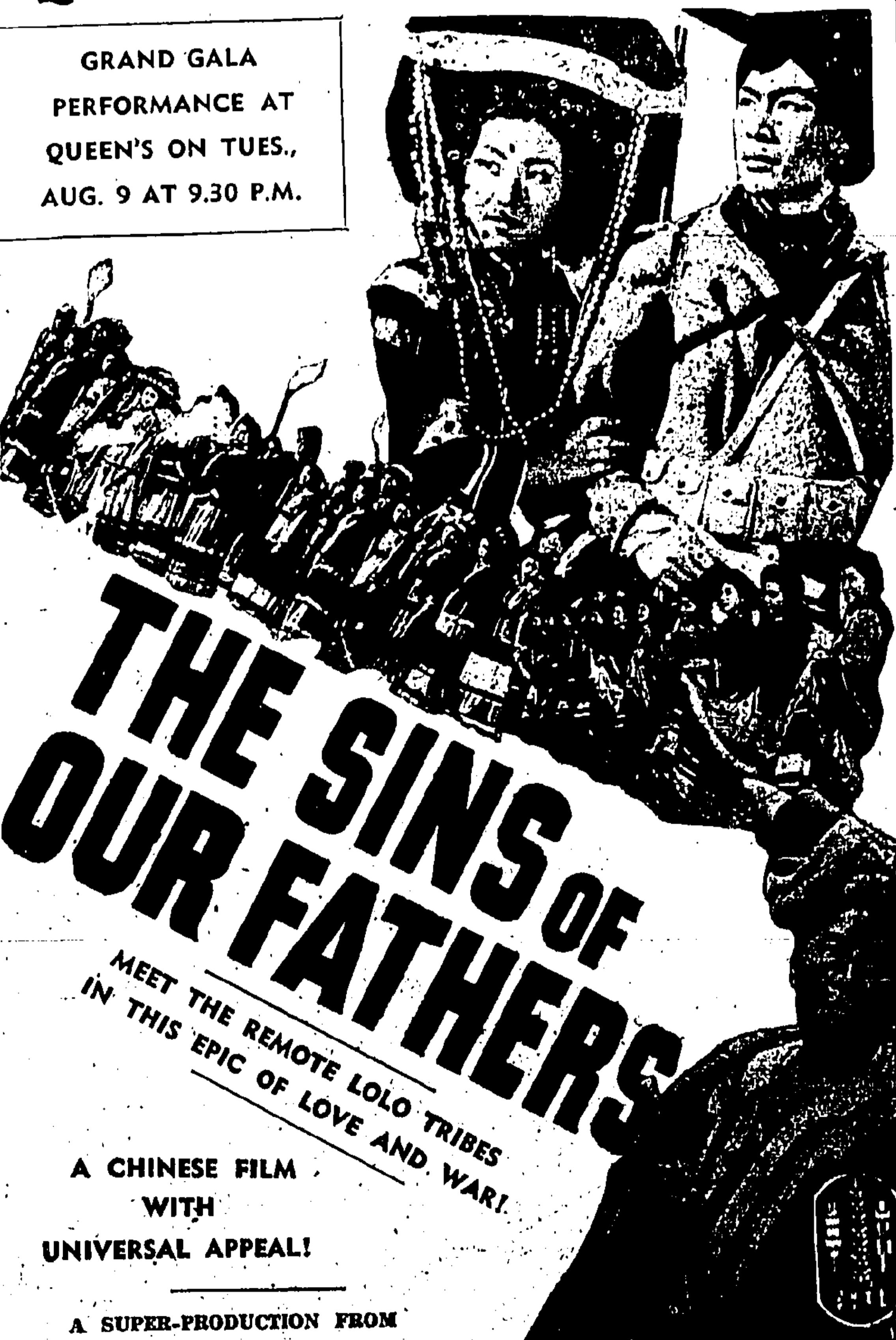
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The Mike Jacobs Story--No. 3 The Dempsey-Firpo Fight

By HARRY MARKSON

In 1927, when Tex Rickard decided to stage the return fight between Gene Tunney, world heavyweight champion, and Jack Dempsey at Soldiers' Field, Chicago, the "Windy City" on Lake Michigan was ridden by gangsters who thought nothing of shooting down a victim for the thrill of hearing him squeal.

"You're taking a chance going into that town," Mike Jacobs told his friend Tex when he heard about the plan to put the fight on in Chicago.

"Taking a chance?" Rickard howled. "Mike, the only chance we're taking is whether the fight will gross two and a half million dollars or three million."

"Yeah, and those gangsters will come up to you with machine-guns and take most of that money."

Again Rickard laughed. "Ain't a gangster I'm afraid of, Mike. In my days in the Klondike we were playthings. You got to take chances to make money."

Mike Jacobs found that Rickard was right. Tunney fought Dempsey before 104,943 onlookers, who paid record receipts of \$2,650,000 dollars. Into the great horseshoe arena of stone and steel the crowd poured. Fight fans came from all over the world.

Ringside tickets were 40 dollars, but the demand was so great, Mike Jacobs made a small fortune speculating with them. For days he made his headquarters in Chicago.

On the night of the fight, September 22, 1927, Jacobs still had wads of ringside tickets in the secret pockets he had sewn into his checkered, grey-blue suit. He stood at the front entrance to Soldiers' Field, and as the first spectators arrived he hawked his tickets openly. "Get your tickets here," he called. "Tickets for the fight."

For hours Mike did business. By his side stood his eight-year-old niece, Pauline Oppenheimer. As Mike sold 40-dollar tickets at a profit he kept putting the money into a specially built pocket inside the little girl's dress.

"Keep standing here, honey," he told her. "When it's over I'll buy you an ice-cream soda."

'Capone Mob' Warning

By the time all Mike's tickets were sold there was a nice little pile of 25,000 dollars in Pauline's pocket. On the way home Mike kept his promise. He bought Pauline an ice-cream soda.

Mike made more than 50,000 dollars selling tickets for that fight. Why did he hide half the money beneath the dress of an eight-year-old girl?

"I'll tell you. Just before Mike went out to Soldier's Field that day in 1927 he was warned that the Al Capone gang planned to hold him up.

"The mob is after you, Mike," his informer told him. "Don't peddle those tickets in front of the stadium."

Mike didn't turn a hair. "I'll sell all the tickets I want," he said. "Ain't a gangster around who's gonna scare me out of that."

That night, even if the gangsters had carried out their plan, they would never have suspected that eight-year-old Pauline was carrying Uncle Mike's money.

Years later, Mike remembered how Pauline had saved his 25,000 dollars, and repaid her not with ice-cream soda, but by paying for her education at the University of Chicago.

Rickard taught Jacobs a valuable lesson in the promotion of the second Dempsey-Tunney fight in Chicago. Many cities bid for the fight, but Rickard plumped for Chicago. There ain't never seen Dempsey in a championship fight, he said. "Give me an excuse." Later, when Jacobs was controlling Joe Louis's destiny, too, took the world heavyweight champion to many cities where he knew the crowds would pay to see the champ.

To get back to the Dempsey-Tunney fight, Drama stalked the ring during the now historical "long count." It happened in the seventh round, when the Manassa Mauler pinned Tunney with left hooks and right crosses to the head and battered him to the canvas.

Down--For 18 Seconds

Dempsey was fighting to regain the title which Tunney had taken from him at their first meeting. Now, seeing Tunney on the floor, got flustered, but the referee, Dave Barry, instead of starting to count over the fallen Tunney, paid more attention to Dempsey. "Get over into that neutral corner," he demanded, wasting several seconds in the process.

Dempsey rushed around the ring and finally stood in a neutral corner while Barry started to count.

When it reached "nine," Tunney got up, but most of the 1,500 newspaper reporters who covered the fight insist that Tunney had had a rest of 18 seconds, not nine.

Francis Albertanti, Mike Jacobs' press agent, recalls the scene. "I was sitting right there," he recalls, "and I know the count was 18, but nobody could convince referee Barry of this."

You should have heard the crowd roar when Tunney went down. Dempsey was the popular idol, and the crowd was rooting for him to knock out Tunney, but he had missed his chance.

Albertanti's memory is accurate. Once he got off the hook, Tunney didn't give Dempsey a second chance. He beat him up and ran, and kept running.

He smashed it home to Dempsey's jaw in the late stages of the first round. The Manassa Mauler spun through the ropes and landed on the typewriter of Jack Lawrence, New York boxing writer.

The crowd roared. Lawrence raised his hands as Dempsey plunged towards him, and in doing so gave Jack a shove back into the ring.

Dempsey was groggy, but Firpo couldn't connect again.

And when Jack Kurnas, Dempsey's manager, got the champion back in the center he brought him around nicely.

Next round Dempsey pounced it on in devastating attack. He lashed out with left and right. He wanted to wipe out the indignity of being knocked out of the ring.

Firpo was floored at least half-a-dozen times. Referee Tom Gallagher tried to keep Dempsey from falling. Firpo, even while the South American was half down, but Jack was fighting mad.

He scored a knock-out in that bout, but for everyone to remember it was the one in which Dempsey knocked out the ring. Just as that second fight between Jack and Firpo is labelled.

The battle of the Long Count. Mike Jacobs remembers the fight as the one at which he sold tickets from a policeman's horse.

Jacobs travelled in all circles to make the contacts that would get him the lifeblood of his business--tickets.

Once when he was peddling tickets for the Metropolitan Opera in New York he became friendly with the official in charge at the Metropolitan.

'Keep Your Money'

Mike related years later how he decided to offer the official 10,000 dollars to get a large block of tickets for a performance by Caruso.

Mike took the man to dinner at Delmonico's, a swank New York restaurant. Then, when the luscious dessert was being served, Mike made his proposal.

"Take this," he said, shaking his guest's hand. When the opera official opened his hand he found it contained a 10,000 dollar bill.

"What's this?" he asked.

"Just a present. Put it in your pocket."

The official laughed. "No, Mike, I know. You want to get tickets for the opera in exchange for this. I can't do it. Here's my money."

Mike was disappointed, but only for an instant. The official spoke again. "Look, Mike," he said. "You're a nice fellow. Tell me what I'll do. I'll get you all the tickets you want for the opera up to any amount. But keep the 10,000 dollars."

Mike was flabbergasted. "Sure," he said, "but why do this for me?"

"It's simple," Mike's guest said. "The dinner you bought to-night was wonderful. I'd be a cad if I didn't repay you in some way, so you can have all the opera tickets you want."

That night Mike went home, walked up to his mother, and put the 10,000-dollar note in her hand.

"Go out and buy yourself a dress," he said, "and buy some for the girls, too."

His mother was aghast. "But, Mike, so much money," she exclaimed. "It's nothing," Mike said. "I'm going to make lots more than that."

These were prophetic words, for Mike Jacobs was to become a millionaire, the world's greatest fight promoter.

The strangest thing of all is that Jacobs became a fight promoter by accident. He had to be coaxed into it by Damon Runyon, the talented short story and sports writer, and Bill Frayne, two sports editors who had been conducting a charity for the Hearst newspapers, known as the Milk Fund.

When a split came between the Hearst newspapers and Madison Square Garden, where Milk Fund shows had been staged, Runyon and his friends persuaded Jacobs into forming a partnership which, within a year and a half, was to become the Twentieth Century Sporting Club. The club was to revolutionise the boxing industry, strike fear into the business hearts of fight promoters, and finally give the world Joe Louis, perhaps the greatest champion of all.

Dempsey knew this and doubled back on Firpo as a soft touch. So did the experts. But they were all wrong. While that left hand was a luxury, Firpo's right was a blockbuster.

NEXT WEEK: How Mike Jacobs signed Joe Louis--by accident.

The Little Things Make Him Great

By MARTIN HUTTON

A few weeks ago I was walking along Battery Road, a narrow, busy shopping street in Singapore.

Normally parking in strictly forbidden, but this morning the Governor's car was standing outside a sports shop, and immediately behind it one of Singapore Police "flying squad" radio cars with a European officer and half-a-dozen Malay constables on duty.

At the entrance to the shop were

several more policemen.

It doesn't take long for rubber neckers to gather anywhere in the world, least of all out East. The crowd grew larger and larger, and it looked as if before long Battery Road would become impassable-in-traffic.

The reason for "all this" was the Foreign Minister of Siam, stopping in Singapore as a guest of the Governor, was out buying

His work for social harmony is evident in his social life. When his young step-daughter, Jane Rowley, had her birthday party, Malay, Chinese, Indian and European children had tea and played on the swings and slides in the garden of his home at Bukit Serene, overlooking the Straits of Johore.

The only club in Singapore in which he is really interested is the Island Club, an all-communities golf club.

He is working for harmony through the many religions of the country, emphasising that certain fundamental truths which go to make good citizenship are common to all faiths.

Round One Table

Has any other man managed to get together round one table Muslims, Buddhists, Confucians, Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Jews, Hindus and Sikhs?

MacDonald did, and later he presided at a public meeting to demonstrate this solidarity.

When Anthony Eden was due to visit him some time ago an elderly Indian clerk wrote to the "Strata Times": "I am a great admirer of Mr. Eden. I would willingly walk 18 miles to see him."

The next day the clerk and his wife had invitations to join the cocktail party reception for Mr. Eden at Bukit Serene, and the Commissioner-General's car called for them. Mr. Eden was delayed and was not at the party, but MacDonald made sure that the meeting would take place so it eventually did at the airport.

An elderly Londoner brought this story to Singapore: A retired publican, he and his wife decided to spend the rest of their days in Australia. They left London in the same aircraft as MacDonald, and the old man faced the prospect of being the sole mourner in this strange, hot, and bewildering city.

But he was not alone at the graveside. With him was H.M. Commissioner-General for South East Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Racial Problem

Europe's racial problems in the Balkans are simple in comparison.

Already he has got Malay, Chinese, Indian, European and Eurasian leaders meeting together in the communities liaison organisation. He is backing the Malayan Chinese Association, which is teaching its members to look on Malaya and not China as their homeland.

COMMONS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 14)

It is on that current that the new German democratic experiment is to be floated. Why let it be diverted, checked, perhaps frustrated, by a pedantic over- prolongation of dismantlement or (still more pedantic) the absurdly belated trial of Field-Marshal von Münster?

Surely what Mr. Bevin needs to develop here is a sense of proportion. Is it worth losing on the big issue for the sake of winning on little ones? It is quite true that in rebuilding Germany we started from scratch. That was not because during 12 years Hitler and his party had done their best to extirpate every other sort of leadership; and so, when they in turn were extirpated (as they had to be), Germans had very little left. Do not let us now baffle or frustrate that little, but rather husband every seed of good that is in it.

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WE COULD CREATE A NEW DOMINION

By EARL WINTERTON

Inside Information By MERCURY

Delays in the Western Defence plan for Europe are due to differences between British and French on land strategy. General Collins, U.S. Vice-Chief of Staff, may come over here as umpire.

The forced landing of an aircraft carrying General Omar Bradley, U.S. Chief of Staff, one of a series of incidents which has caused recent disturbances in the territories concerned.

General MacArthur has captured copies of secret orders for Japanese Communists to start strikes and disturbances this summer.

Count Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister, will tackle Mr. Bevin again with his minimum colonial demand for Italy—a seat on an Allied Board to run Tripolitania.

A U.S. firm has captured from British rivals a big engineering contract in Pakistan. It will build a hydro-electric plant on the Indus river.

Nearly 1,000 officers have escaped from Czechoslovakia since the Communists took over in February, 1948.

Sixty British firms are to open showrooms in Belgrade to do business under the trade agreement with Yugoslavia.

Talks with Iraq on Britain's vital Middle East oil supplies are being held in a London hotel.

The bulk of China's gold reserves, 200,000,000 dollars, have been transferred to the Philippines.

Allied cartels controlling West German commerce, industry, finance, agriculture and transport will be dissolved next month.

Japan is sending a trade delegation to Frankfurt to resume "Axis" trade with Germany.

The British Admiralty at an important conference on capital ships has agreed that there is a definite future for battleships in the Royal Navy.

Denmark will start a television service in 1950.

Egypt is forming an armoured division that will absorb nearly her entire land forces. She wants to make her self a valuable ally for the Arab States.

An Egyptian military mission will visit England shortly to study arms production and training methods.

Portugal is reinforcing her trading port of Macao on the China coast. Five thousand troops sailing from Lisbon were told they would fight any Communist intrusion.

A Government course on how to detect and deal with Communism is being run at Oxford for selected members of the Civil Service.

Offerings of food for Britain have been collected in Australian churches since the dollar crisis.

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People in Britain who take an active interest in Commonwealth affairs have been rightly disturbed in recent months by the rerudescence of acute racialism in the Union of South Africa.

But North of the Union a situation is developing which also urgently demands attention.

The short-term question is whether Northern and Southern Rhodesia should be federated or amalgamated now. The long-term one is whether a new Dominion one of the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland and Kenya is possible.

It has never lacked vigorous opponents in Northern Rhodesia.

But North of the Union a

situation is developing which

also urgently demands attention.

The topicality of the subject lies in the enormous potential market for British goods in the areas affected.

Southern Rhodesia obtained self-government, though not Dominion status, in 1923 with a reservation to the British Government of a measure of control over African rights. This reservation has never secured anything approaching economic equality with or a personal status to the European for the African.

The European population, mainly of British origin, in Southern Rhodesia is today 120,000 and increasing rapidly by immigration.

Agriculture and mining are the principal industries. Southern Rhodesia possesses, in Wankle Colliery, one of the greatest and most valuable coal mines in the world.

Northern Rhodesia has a Legislative Council with a majority of unofficial members, two of whom are Africans, and an Executive Council with officials and unelected officials holding portfolios in it. The Governor—another who is the Colonial Office—has the final say in every important matter.

Whatever the merits or demerits of this constitution, it is far removed from democratic self-government.

Immigrants Increasing

There are 33,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and their number has been increasing by some thousands a year for the last two or three years. The majority of immigrants come from Britain or the Union of South Africa and are thus far unaccustomed to Crown Colony Government.

Both countries urgently require a harbour for imports and exports nearer to them and in British territory. For nearly half a century such a project has been discussed but has never come to fruition.

Northern Rhodesia has about a thousand European settlers on the land who are doing reasonably well. The remaining Europeans, apart from officials and traders, being employed on the railways or in the very valuable copper and other mines which have in recent years brought great prosperity to the country.

At first sight it would seem that the case for amalgamation of the two Rhodesias, or at least a federation between them (as has recently been semi-officially discussed between Southern Rhodesia ministers and elected representatives of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council), is overwhelming.

But here, unfortunately, the currents and cross-currents of opinion to which I have previously referred produce a whirlpool, not unlike that beneath the

surface of the ocean.

The fact that Southern Rhodesia obtained self-government when she had a white population of less than 30,000 by itself strengthens the case, especially in Northern Rhodesia is financially self-supporting.

If the European population of the territory continues to grow and demands amalgamation or federation with Southern Rhodesia, it would be contrary to every principle which has characterised the relationship of Britain with overseas Colonists to refuse it.

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COSMIC RAYS ARE SUBJECT OF NEW SCIENCE THEORY

New York, August 6. Hugo galactic clouds in inter-stellar space are the birthplace of the mysterious cosmic rays that bombard the earth from all directions. This is according to Dr. Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prize physicist.

In reporting the new theory of cosmic rays, Dr. Fermi believes the rays originate from collisions between protons, which are

atomic particles, with the magnetic field in the huge galactic cloud.

Other scientists express the belief that the rays come from the sun or from far-off stars, but no hypothesis has been proved. Hence many studies are being made today of cosmic rays.

Dr. Fermi, inventor of the first "atomic chain reaction" that led to atomic bomb manufacture, said his new theory is based on an idea originally proposed by H. A. Alfvén, Swedish

physicist, who ended addition to

the fact that galactic clouds in inter-stellar space carry magnetic fields with them as they move about.

Writing in the "Physical Review," Dr. Fermi said the fast-moving magnetic fields acting upon protons or atomic particles in space would gradually accelerate them to energies ranging from 1,000,000,000 volts to energies of one million times larger.

Atom Nucleus

Many scientists are seeking more knowledge of cosmic radiation because it is believed that they may play a part in the forces that hold the nucleus of the atom together.

The nucleus is composed of protons with a positive charge and neutrons which have no charge.

Under proven theories, nuclear forces should fly apart. However, they do not, and so scientists want to know what holds them together.

Understanding of the atom made the atom bomb possible. Understanding of the nucleus of the atom might enable man to tap the atom for ever greater sources of energy.—United Press.

Russian Peace Plan Scratched

Washington, August 5. State Department officials said today that they had never heard of the five conditions for world peace which the independent magazine "United Nations World" reported were laid down by Marshal Stalin.

The magazine said that the Soviet leader made these points through the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Gromyko.

State Department officials commented today that the points were largely a re-statement of known Soviet foreign policy.

Some officials said that the conditions merely amounted to a suggestion that Western Powers surrender to Russia.

Further, as Stalin's "price for peace" they had never been put forward in any form through official channels, the officials added.—Reuter.

INDIA NEUTRAL

New Delhi, August 5. Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India, outlining India's foreign policy, today reiterated declarations that India is not tied to any power bloc.

"It is the business of India to help in the reorganization of relations between East and West, and gradually to make them normal because they have been abnormal in the past," he said. He made it clear that he did not mean by "East and West" the Anglo-American and Soviet bloc.—Reuter.

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American Complaints in Morocco

Washington, August 5. Americans in French Morocco have specific and legitimate

grievances that should be redressed, the U.S. State Department said today in connection with the debate in the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA) bill.

Funds for the second year of ECA were again delayed earlier today by a Senate dispute over the treatment of American business in French Morocco.

The Senate threatened to shut off many millions of dollars aid to France.

The State Department said to-day it had been negotiating with the French on the following points:

"Failure to allocate to Americans a reasonable amount of dollar exchange."

"Employment of delaying tactics in granting import licenses for goods Americans needed for the maintenance of the enterprises they are operating."

"Assessment of consumption taxes to which this Government had not given consent."

"Other matters such as the failure to install telephones and furnish adequate petrol rations."

—Associated Press.

KASHMIR NEWS ENCOURAGING

Lake Success, August 5. The cease-fire agreement in Kashmir is an encouraging stop towards a settlement, the Acting Secretary General of the United Nations Mr. Byron Price, said today.

"But there is nothing to indicate any early departure of Admiral Chester Nimitz, the Pfeilscite Administrator," he said.

"I do not think a plebiscite is planned for this year," he said.

Considerable interest is being taken here meanwhile in the expected changes in the composition of the Security Council after the elections to be held by the General Assembly in October. Although nothing is officially known from New Delhi, it is taken for granted here that India will be one of the countries in the running for membership in the Council.—Reuter.

NEW CONSULATE

Capetown, August 5. The Israeli Government will shortly establish a Consulate-General in Johannesburg, according to the South African Department of External Affairs.

Israel's first Consul-General in the Union will be Mr. Edward David Gotein, who is expected to arrive by air from Tel Aviv by the end of the month.—Reuter.

ARMY GIRL FACING CHARGE OF MURDER

London, August 5.

The arraignment of a pretty British Army girl on charges of killing her soldier husband in Austria was adjourned today after the prosecutor had declared that she had "leanings toward Lesbianism."

The magistrate, Sir Lawrence Denne, ordered a break in the hearing for fair-haired Mrs. Margaret Williams, aged 21, British Army women's ski champion, accused of stabbing Sergeant-Major Cyril Montague Williams to death. It will be resumed on Wednesday, August 10.

Sergeant-Major Williams was found dead on July 5 in his room at a YMCA, married families house in Klagenfurt, Austria, where he and his wife were stationed as members of the British occupation forces.

Julius Miltzer, night porter at the Klagenfurt hotel, Rudolf Kump of Schloss Ehrenthal, Anna Schmid of Klagenfurt, and Kurt Meditz of Klagenfurt.—Associated Press.

old the court, that their nearly three months' old marriage had never been consummated.

Mr. Barry read to the court a statement which, he alleged, Mrs. Williams made to police after she had been turned over to the British civil authorities for trial.

The statement said that Sergeant-Major Williams was stabbed when he "beat her up" after she had been carried home from a drinking party.

The prosecutor said the statement declared: "My married life has not been a normal one because when I agreed to marry my husband I told him I did not love him, that I did not want to sleep with him until I had really fallen in love with him, and he agreed to this."

Love At First Sight

Mr. Barry said that Sergeant-Major Williams fell passionately in love with the girl at their first meeting, but she did not appear to return his love, possibly because she had "leanings towards Lesbianism" and was unable to have strong feelings for anybody."

She married him on April 15, Mr. Barry added, in a moment of weakness "when she was slightly under the influence of drink."

The prosecutor described the girl as "having been a strong drinker, often under the influence of drink."

The statement added that Mrs. Williams and her husband had quarreled after attending a party at Klagenfurt.

Angered, she went off by herself to a nearby drinking place where Sergeant-Major Williams, presently followed her.

When she refused to return home with him, the statement accused, he and two other British soldiers bundled her into a car.

"Beat Me Up"

When they arrived home he started to "beat me up," the statement said, adding:

"He came toward me and slapped my face once or twice. I hit him with the knife. I did not intend to kill him. I just meant to stop him from hitting me so that we could carry on the same as before."

The prosecution called a number of Austrian witnesses to give an account of events preceding and during the fatal night.

Among them were Erika Krasznig of the Gasthaus Zun Engel, St. Vela Strasse, Klagenfurt.

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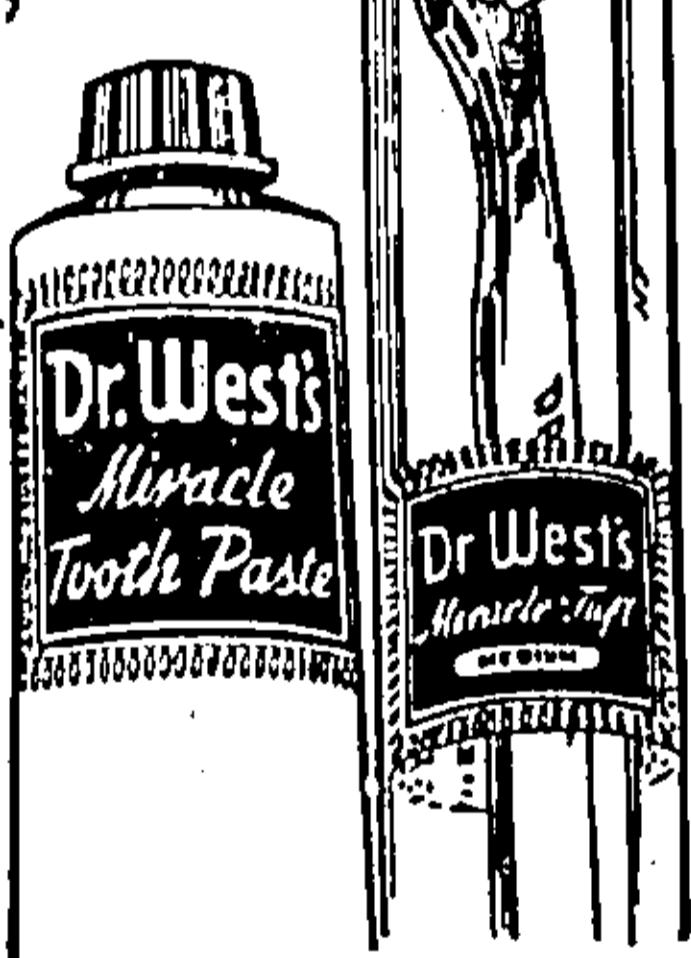
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1950 EDITION

Barrier To The
Red Star Of
World Communism

From DAVID LEE

Four years ago 8th Army tanks rumbled into the Adriatic port of Trieste. There were no bouquets of flowers or pretty girls' kisses for the columns of battle-stained troops of the 2nd New Zealand Division. Commanded by General Sir Bernard Freyberg, who freed the last major Italian city from German occupation.

The city's population was scattered in cellars and air raid shelters as fierce fighting raged in many parts of the town.

In the thick-walled palace of the town,

in the thick-walled palace of Justice, Nazi commanders were stubbornly holding out, refusing to surrender to Marshal Tito's partisans who had entered Trieste a few hours before.

A few rounds from the British tanks and the Germans surrendered to the 8th Army.

Four years later and the British are still in Trieste, and, as the Minister of War, Mr. Shand, said in the House the other day, they may remain for a long time yet.

Today when a Bren-gun carrier clatters along Trieste's main street, only the children and the traffic policeman take notice, so commonplace has the British occupation become.

Why have British troops, at the cost of millions, remained four years in this port?

The answer lies in those few hours by which Marshal Tito's partisans beat the 8th Army to Trieste four years ago today.

Irregular Forces

With his irregular forces first to reach the city, Tito claimed Trieste for Yugoslavia and for more than three years Soviet Russia backed Belgrade's claim. It was no coincidence that Tito's men were first in Trieste—that is the way the Yugoslav supreme planned it. The Slavs have considered Trieste as theirs ever since this former Austrian port was given to Italy after the first world war.

In the past four years, on at least two occasions, Allied might has discouraged Tito's troops from seizing the city.

In the spring of 1946 a communist campaign of riots and bloodshed was nearing a climax in the streets of Trieste. There was every indication that Tito's troops intended to cross the frontier to "restore order" on May Day, first anniversary of the partisans' "liberation."

Then the British—in a dramatic move which the democracies too seldom make in face of totalitarian aggression—called Tito's hand.

British military headquarters announced a mammoth military parade to be staged on May the second—first anniversary of the liberation.

On the eve of May Day, as Communists and anti-Communists fought pitched battles in the streets, squares and boulevards, scores of Allied tanks, armoured cars and half-tracks poured into the city.

As blood was shed and bombs exploded solid British troops bivouacked by their tanks and brewed up tea on the pavements. They were in Trieste for a parade.

Faced By Force

Overhead squadrons of planes practised for the occasion. The sky was as full of RN ships as Weymouth, England, on a Royal inspection. In the face of such force Tito never marched.

On September 14, 1947, eve of Trieste becoming a Free Territory, Tito again decided to march, before it was too late.

While Trieste remains the trou-

ble Southernmost link in the Iron Curtain which divides Europe, British troops will continue to squat in the hills and watch the movements of troops who wear the Red Star of Communism as a cap-badge.

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A Problem Of Sleep

By A Harley-Street Specialist

Mr. Thomas Stamford, a 66-year-old M.P., was found dead in a gas-filled room at his Bradford home recently. His widow told the coroner that he had been suffering from insomnia for months.

In spite of hundreds of years devoting to the problem of sleep, the mechanism by which it is brought about is still as much of a mystery as ever.

As a madly sleeplessness certainly is not new.

The problem of getting a good night's rest was present in the days of the Greeks and Romans just as it is today, though modern medical opinion would question Homer's dictum that "It does not become a man of counsel to sleep the whole night through."

Normally sleep comes when we are tired. Physical fatigue has a reflex action on brain cells which brings about slumber, the depth of which varies from person to person and with the degree of bodily tiredness.

Amount Varies

Equally, mental work produces weariness; but often at the end of a long day brain fatigue results in sleeplessness due to poisons produced by the thinking cells not being eliminated from the system.

Man has induced in himself the habit of sleeping during the hours of darkness. Indeed, it is this habit that brings unconsciousness regularly night after night.

Those who, by reason of their work, have to undertake duty when others are at rest find they can sleep during the day. But the rest is often less satisfactory and complete until a different habit becomes ingrained, a matter in most people of many months.

The amount of sleep required varies both with age and from one individual to another; "six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a knave" has no scientific backing.

During infancy almost the whole time is taken up sleeping; this is gradually reduced until adolescence 8-10 hours is sufficient. The requirement remains stationary until middle life, when rather less normally suffices.

But there is no hard-and-fast rule; each person must have the amount he finds best for his own constitution; some take it all at once, while others discover that an hour after lunch will en-

able them to work half the night. Too little slumber soon brings on signs of irritability, lack of concentrating power, restlessness, and, eventually, ever-deepening depression.

Anyone who has had to keep awake for periods much in excess of 30 hours knows the appalling physical pain that accompanies enforced wakefulness; an acute discomfort which has often been used as a form of torture when marks of violence are undesirable.

The start of insomnia is often due to anxiety, mental stress, or worry. Later, though the underlying cause has disappeared, the habit may remain.

So, in treating sleeplessness, it is essential to find the underlying cause. If this is still present it is useless attempting to induce the sleeping habit unaided.

First, there may be difficulty in getting off to sleep, typical of anxiety states and digestive troubles.

Second is early morning wakefulness, more characteristic of depressive disease, though in some patients both are present.

What is the cure?

During a period of acute insomnia (or even if the worry is prolonged, so long as an end in sight) little harm can result from inducing sleep with a mild hypnotic. This gives the brain and body time to rest, and it may be the means of averting a complete breakdown, always a possibility with long-continued insomnia.

But a number of people find difficulty in getting off to sleep, even though no underlying psychological cause can be discovered.

Best Routine

For these a bedtime routine is the best way of getting back the sleep habit.

The last meal should be light and taken before 8 p.m.

Bed, at 10.30 or 11, can be prepared by a warm bath.

Relaxation in bed is best produced by reading light fiction which does not tax the brain.

Then, just before turning out the light, take a hot drink with a couple of aspirins. The "nightcap" by drawing blood away from the brain, tends to induce sleep.

After a couple of weeks of this routine the habit of settling quickly is often regained.

Should so simple a plan fail obtain a prescription for one of the new mild, non-habit-forming but all the same sleep-making drugs.

I consider that it is far better to get the habit of sleep by the use of a mild hypnotic which can then be left off than to suffer the agonies of tossing restlessly night after night. This latter may be enough in itself to produce a state of acute depression if allowed to continue.

Operation Snuggle

Eludes Jam

By RODNEY CAMPBELL

To circumvent highly-efficient Russian jamming U.S. radio engineers are now transmitting "Voice of America" broadcasts, beamed on Russia, microscopically close to popular Soviet home-station wavelengths.

This is known as Operation Snuggle, and it has been one of the most successful methods of breaking through as the Russians are reluctant to jam these transmissions for fear of ruining their own broadcasts.

Operation Snuggle comes very near to a violation of the international agreement to raise wavelengths of other nations, but Moscow's rulers are throwing up to 1,000 radio stations to block more than three-quarters of every programme from Britain and America.

Main effort of the "Voice" is now to hammer home a few words of truth in the first seconds of a broadcast before it is jammed.

Cities 'Blacked-Out'

So great is the Russian radio engineers' technical ingenuity that they can blot the "Voice" out of a single city, then let it go expensively across the steppes and then blot it out when it reaches another city.

"Local Jammers," operating within a five or 10-mile radius of every town, have joined the 205 major Russian stations in shutting out almost every transmission into Eastern Germany and Poland with a stream of discordant sound.

When this became known a "Voice" of America executive ordered a switch to the strongest of the 30 "Voice" transmitters, and to throw everything down a new frequency.

But within seconds, the Russians identified the programme, flung new stations into action and blasted the "Voice" from the air.

Knowing that if they were lucky, they could transmit 20 odd words of a programme before it was jammed, Russian experts of the International Broadcasting Division of the U.S. State Department drafted this sentence:

Only One Named

"Obviously someone considers it dangerous for the Soviet people to listen to truthful information from a free radio..."

If that gets through then men and women announcers, many of them Russian exiles, relay a terrible world news round-up, in BBC news "headline" style.

These announcers are nameless, apart from one "Alexander Nazaroff"—the Colonel Briton of the radio "Cold War." Intelligence reports indicate that "Nazaroff" has already as proportionately gained a following as the famed wartime Underground broadcaster.

Before the Russian jamming became so intensified the BBC and "Voice of America" enjoyed an estimated audience of 8,000,000 listeners behind the Iron Curtain.

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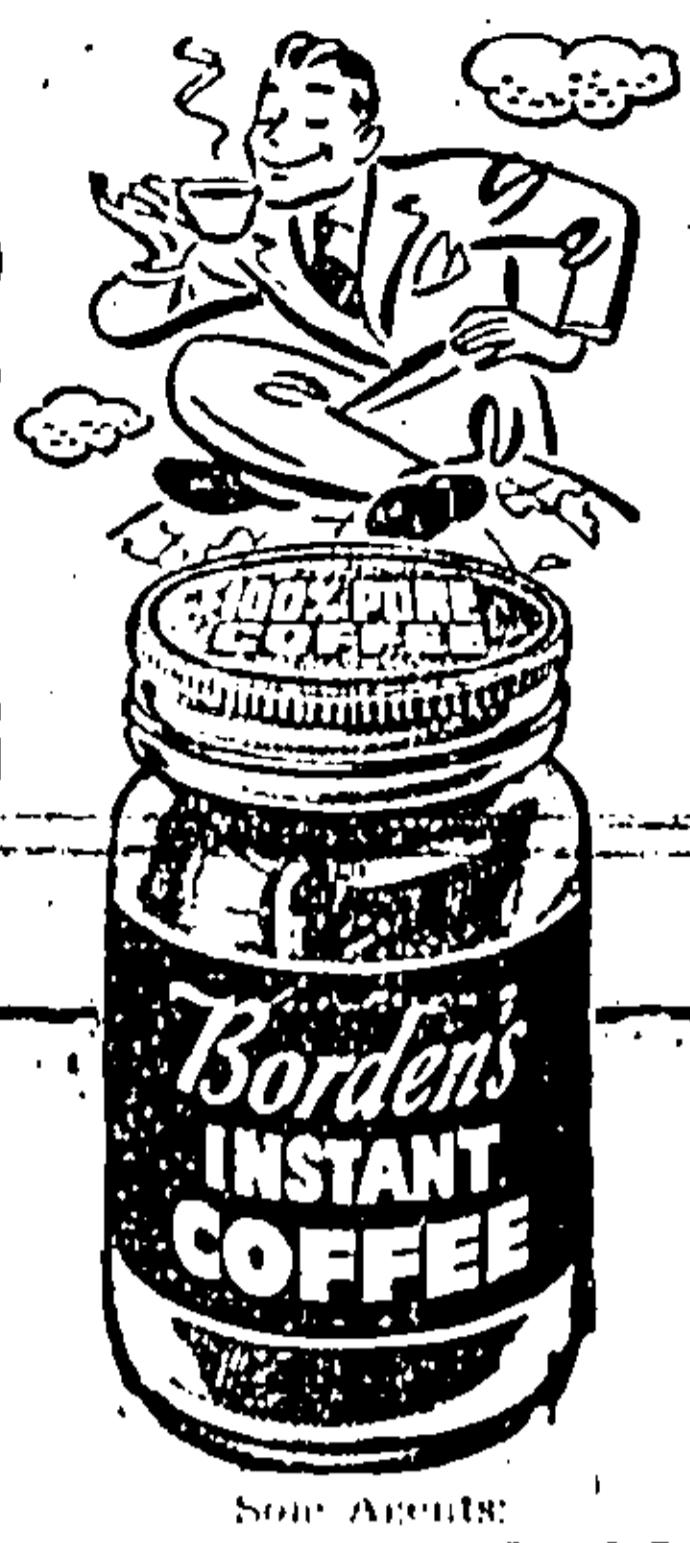
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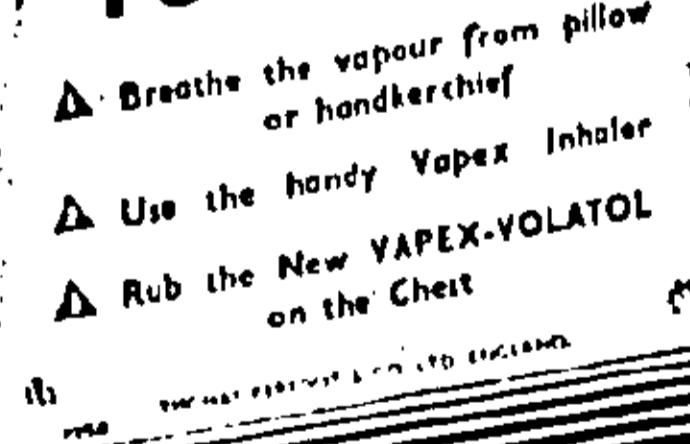
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More Red Lips In Red Square

By GORDON YOUNG

Reds Work On You By Easy Stages

By KEITH BUTLER

In Greece I have been watching for two years how visitors there—business men, journalists, politicians—have all too often been taken in by the Communists.

Direct Communist propaganda for the guerrillas would have put them on their guard. But the Cominform method is much more subtle. It doesn't try to convert, but to confuse.

I have seen its campaign operating in Greece and now see how it is being conducted and has gained ground even in Britain. Fifteen minutes after John Keller, New York business man, had broken into the Hotel Grande Bretagne in Athens, his room telephone rang and Mr. "H" announced himself.

Mr. "H" is a Greek, speaking perfect English. He has had a message from a Greek friend in New York, asking him to look up Mr. Keller and help him in any way possible during his visit.

Language Problem

Mr. Keller vaguely remembers meeting the Greek friend in New York and is glad to make acquaintance in Athens with an English-speaking Greek right away. For in Greece the language is quite a problem.

A few minutes later, over drinks in the hotel bar, "H" shows himself an objective, democratic-minded fellow. He sees both sides of the problem; he is not an extreme Royalist (that pleases the American "H" who has a different line with the British), and, of course, he's not a Communist.

Mr. Keller finds him likable and useful, begins to have confidence in him. In his friends, too. They are always glad to put him with interpretation or to put him right about a confusing matter.

But all this time "H" and his friends are steadily administering the Communist poison drop by drop, distrust in any information put out by the Government, the hopelessness of the situation, the Rightists' terrorism which is driving people to the mountains, the corruption of political and official life which has disgusted the people... the tuffity of Britain and America believing they can bring any peace and order out of the bitterness and confusion.

Thus the ground is prepared to persuade foreign public opinion, through visiting business men and correspondents, and even some British and American officials in Greece itself, that nothing can be achieved.

Their Aim

Final victory for the Reds would be the withdrawal of Western aid to Greece, but even if that is not achieved it would be a success to get the next Congress appropriation for Greece reduced, "so as not to throw good money after bad," or to get British troops withdrawn from Greece.

Every arrival in Greece is subject to this subtle pressure. Here in Britain I can see that the same job is being done. The confusion campaign is being waged on the public, on M.P.s, and on prominent officials.

On-Sided

They never describe the patriotic fervour I have seen in the Greek civilians and the Greek Army resisting and fighting back the guerrillas in the provinces. They don't tell of the horror and hatred felt by the liberated villagers for the "Democratic Army" of Markos and Ioannides.

They don't reproduce the consciousness of the average Greek soldier and citizen that he is fighting for Western democracy against Slav Communist imperialism.

Our Part of Duty

That maxim of the advertising man "Never underestimate the power of a woman," has surely been taken to heart by the leaders in the Kremlin.

Just now more is being done to please and placate the Soviet woman than at any time since the war.

Flattering tributes in the Press feature her as the main cog which keeps the wheels of Soviet industry and agriculture turning. Seventy per cent. of Russia's textile industry is run by women, and the women tractor drivers and harvester are described as the shock troops of the collective farms."

To Please Women

These millions of women who work and vote are today getting a degree of consideration from the Government which would have astonished their early revolutionaries with their ideals of austere clothes and scrubbed faces for the women and free love for all.

The Press' campaigns now constantly call for more textiles, prettier dresses; and here comes even the official Tass News Agency proclaiming that Russia's cosmetic and perfume industry is to be built up into "one of the largest in the world."

Parties have splashed the recent fifth anniversary of the publication of laws to safeguard the welfare of women in factories and there's a drive to popularise the ideals of Soviet family life.

"Prud" declares that family life in Russia differs from the "limited, petty bourgeois ideology" of Western families because the true Soviet ideal is "a family of patriots whose vital interests are those of the nation."

Also to aid working women who have little time to spare for the preparation of meals at home is a campaign for more and better public restaurants. According to "Prud," the average Soviet citizen now eats at least one meal a day in a restaurant or canteen, and the fare in some of them needs improvement.

A Cook's Report

The paper prints an interview with the head cook of Moscow's "Te-lauant 692," which serves 4,000 meals a day. He tells of a novel scheme to improve restaurant meals, whereby cooks who do specially well will get a bonus of 20 per cent of their wages.

Even housewives on the far-away shores of the Sea of Azov are getting a new service. Ten well-equipped "floating shops" now sail that inland sea to provide clothes and other necessities for the fishermen and their wives.

All these morale-building blessings must have a considerable cumulative effect on ordinary Soviet citizens, especially when they are given such a grim picture of life in the Western lands by the Soviet Press.

"Starving Britain" is a favourite theme. The Moscow "Literary Gazette" has a startling picture of how some Britons get there food. It says: "On Sundays the Londoners go out to the country, armed with rifles and traps, to hunt for rabbits, sparrows, squirrels, hedgehogs and polecats. These hunters are not admirers of nature, but working people hoping to supplement their starvation rations."

Cracks At Men

Sharp cracks at Western men of science are taken by Director G. Kazanski in his new film of the life of Ivan Pavlov. The picture aims at showing the back-wardness of scientists in the West. In one episode Pavlov is made to say of his American colleagues: "How limited, ill-willed and blind they all are."

When the theatres reopen after the summer the main event of the season will be a new opera by Sergei Prokofiev, "The Flower of Stone," based on an old Russian tale.

"Zvezda," which means news, makes news itself by celebrating its 10,000th issue (and 33rd year) with six pages of self-praise from prominent readers.

Author Ilya Ehrenburg says the paper has faithfully reported



"Come away, children, it might be smallpox!"

ONE YEAR OF GRACE IN YUGOSLAVIA

By JOHN LARRAINE

A year ago the Kremlin announced in grandiloquent tones that it was casting Marshal Tito and all his work into the outer shadows.

José Broz-Tito, the only Communist leader who ever cocked a snook at Stalin and lived to tell the tale, still sits, unafraid as ever, in his small, white-painted villa in a Belgrade suburb.

Visitors find him genial and gay. Smoking thin Balkan cigarettes in a small pipe-shaped holder, he shows them around the garden, exhibits his prize whistling-igale, his pet turtles and the tattered relics of his days as a partisan leader.

Dirty Linen

What has happened in these 12 months must have made many an old, party-line Communist turn in his grave. The world has seen Communist States engaged in a slanging match, washing their dirty linen in public and trying by all means, fair or otherwise, to cut each other's throats.

Moscow has called Tito "a traitor, a Trotskyist, a misguided Chauvinist, and a self-inflicted egomaniac."

It has also called his second-in-command, General Rankovic, "a Turkish terrorist," which, for a Balkan man, is a choice insult.

Without mentioning names (at any rate not Russian ones), Tito has flayed Russian imperialism

and picked holes in the theory of Leninist infallibility.

Apart from being an enjoyable spectacle for the Western world, what has this Communist quarrel meant for Yugoslavia?

To all intents and purposes it has locked the country inside a political iron curtain of its own. As they say in Belgrade today: "The world is divided into three parts, the East, the West and Yugoslavia."

To force Tito to mend his ways the Cominform first tried to foster an anti-Tito movement inside Yugoslavia. It didn't last long. The Marshal, abominated by Hebrang and Zhujsovic, two of the leading Cominformists, General Jovanic was shot while trying to escape into Romania.

Other Tactics

Then almost without bodyguard, Tito toured the six States which form the Yugoslav Federation. In each, party leaders sang his praises.

The Cominform tried other tactics. It induced Bulgaria to raise a long-drawn ghost: the myth of Macedonian independence.

A hump Macedonia Congress shrilly demanded the union of the three Macedonias, which would have meant the dismemberment of Yugoslavia.

U.S. Trade

But in Skopje, the capital of Tito's Macedonia, the Premier, Lazar Kullevsky, assured Tito that his people would never desert him.

The Congress in Bulgaria, promptly fizzled out. The third, and certainly the most effective, threat was then used by the Cominform States—economic sanctions. Tito badly needed industrial imports to fulfil his five-year plan.

Suddenly and unaccountably Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria denounced trade treaties. Deliveries from Czechoslovakia and Rumania slowed down to a trickle.

Ol' stopped flowing the Ploessl fields and trains from Prague arrived half empty. There were interminable delays, last-minute re-routing of goods and no apologies.

The satellite countries asked fantastic prices for their goods. For one tractor, Czechoslovakia and Poland demanded 377 tons of Yugoslav bauxite, for one truck engine 60,000 tons of zinc, and for one motor-cycle 180 tons of gypsum.

These were blackmail prices and Tito knew it, but he paid up just as long as he could not get the goods elsewhere. It did not take long. Britain and Yugoslavia signed a short-term £15,000,000 reciprocal trade pact.

U.S. Trade

Yugoslavia's assets in America were unfrozen and the State Department hinted that Yugoslavia "fitted" into the general pattern of United States trade.

By December, Yugoslavia's exports 80 per cent of which used to go to the East, had switched over completely.

Now there are rumours of a ban by the import-export bank, but Yugoslavia are still tightening their belts. Belgrade's nationalised shops are half empty, a restaurant meal costs £1, and people look ill-clad and under-nourished.

They are apparently taking it as the price of independence from Soviet Russia.

Will Tito ever switch his political allegiance in the same direction as his trade?

Experts believe it is most unlikely. Tito is still a good Communist. In fact, he thinks of himself as a better Communist than the Kremlin leaders. He still maintains a secret police, has nationalised even small businesses and is gradually forcing the peasants into accepting collective farming.

For Moscow, the threat of dry rot in the vast Communist structures in Eastern Europe is looming large. purges and defections go on, and the Soviet leaders may well have to draw on what weapons they have left to combat Tito.

For the West, there is a chance of real and profitable trade in Yugoslavia, but next year no chance of political influence so long as Tito remains in power.

For the Marshal this second year may prove whether he can get away with what he plans to do: have his Eastern cake and eat it in the Marxist fashion.



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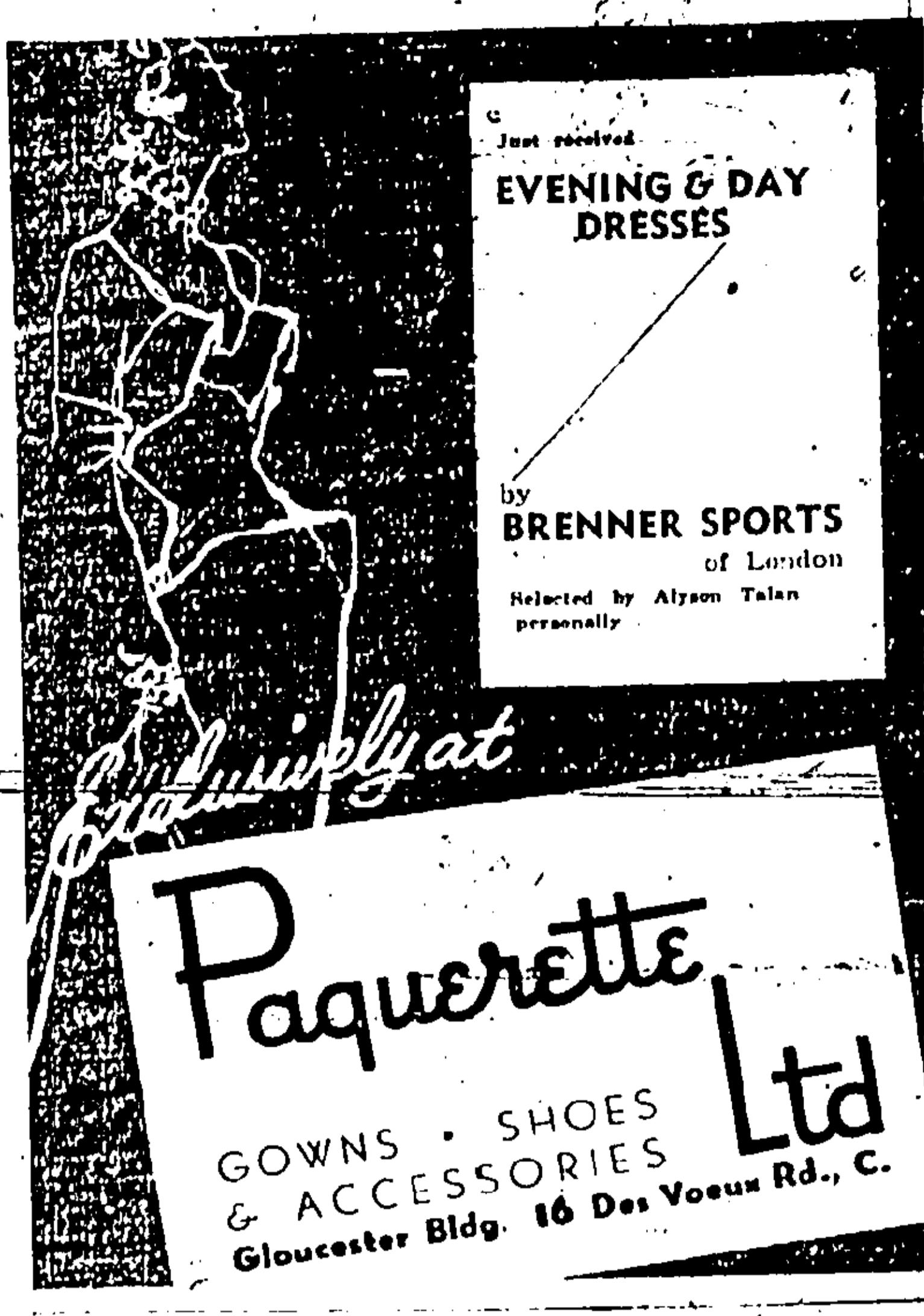
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Between Ourselves

FASHIONS ICED WITH WHITE

By JANET MARTIN

Dark colours for summer frocks, and white with a difference, for clever contrast.

Whenever fashion says dark shades, there is always white for trimming, for contrast or as part of the style pattern.

Whatever fashion says, the dark solids, iced with white are always the chief standby of the smart woman.

So it's always useful to watch out for new ways with white.

Among this year's ideas for white trimmings are to be found crisp organdie, exquisite eyelet-hole embroideries, fancy braids and patterns worked in coarse white cotton, and here are some of the latest ways for using them.

America favours fine chambray for late summer frocks, and one model in particular has a delightfully unusual trim of white embroidered organdie.

The frock has that simple, classic cut which, for summer, means small, cap sleeves, deep V-neck and slightly flared skirt. The embroidered organdie, which is made by the yard with an fancy scalloped edge, is applied all round the sleeves, straight edge to sleeve edge, and continues, edge to edge, down the side seams to below the waist.

Lace Edgings

Most embroidered or lace edgings could be used for this novel trimming, but, to be effective, they should be at least two inches wide.

Gowns or suits which feature the narrow, rolled collar and plumping neckline offer all sorts of possibilities for the addition of a touch of white. Perhaps the most attractive of organdie or stiffened ruffling, several layers thick tucked under the roll next to the skin, to meet in the narrowing part of the V, filling in the decolletage.

Advance models for the autumn collections indicate that the shoulder fold, or shawl neckline will be featured for afternoon wear. But to avoid exposing too much bare neck for the cooler months of the year, the shoulder fold holds a froth of dainty ruffles.

Against your dark sheers pieces of heavy cotton lace are amazingly effective. A straps model in smart black pique has two triangular cuffs of extra coarse white lace at the top edge of the bodice. A tiny bolero jacket of the same lace, lined in the black pique, adds a striking note for "covered up" occasions.

Handkerchief In Belt

Another "touch of white" idea for a very smart, very simple black frock is just to tuck your most cherished lace embroidered handkerchief under the belt. For safety's sake, however, add a safety pin!

For your black suit, whether of silk or cloth, the smartest partner is white waistcoat or, if you like, to be very unusual, a waistcoat of fine, black-and-white checked silk. Have it made in the authentic tailored style, with tiny black buttons near to studs as possible.

Evening frocks with more and more ruffles and flounces are being displayed for late summer and early autumn. With black agnol, inspired touches of white. Black net, very dainty, very graceful, but rather ordinary, becomes extra special when a cascade of ruffles, widening from waist to hem at the back, are each edged with a piping of white, balanced only by an enormous, crisp white flower at the shoulder.

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Drawing By Marge Long

Oriental Influence In Lamps

Oriental delicacy, in modern portable lamps, simplified to contemporary mood, is not only an excellent accent for modern rooms, but it may serve to introduce the modern element into traditional 18th-century decoration, according to Murray R. Lewis, lamp manufacturer.

"This type of co-ordination results in a warmth of styling which widens the acceptance of modern, and brings an entirely new feeling of richness both to period and contemporary styling," he contends.

Mr. Lewis estimates that out of 400 styles being shown today by his company, approximately 100 emphasise a modern theme, and of these, 30 per cent stress the Chinese influence.

Molded to modern home furnishings' requirements, floor lamps in general are somewhat shorter because modern seating pieces are lower-slung; the table lamp, however, has elongated to reach a good reading height from a shorter occasional table level.

Most of them boast the glass reflector to soften and diffuse light, and the three-stage lighting feature.

Chinese-modern lamps in limed oak, wheat woods, bleached woods, woods with black or cordovan finishes, and woods combined with porcelain, brushed brass, silver or other metal, are practical for use with either modern or 18th-century decoration, according to Mr. Lewis.

Both base and shade are designed as a unit. Developing the Chinese feeling in a modern lamp, Mr. Lewis explains a designer may take an old Chinese vase and reproduce the form in bleached oak instead of making it out of the customary china.

Then he might use a portion of the design appearing on an elemental modern interpretation carved in relief. Finally, he would handle it in colours expressed in the vase, though the current trend toward a monochromatic colour scheme will

probably reflect itself in the Chinese-modern style. —The Christian Science Monitor.

RECIPES

Koesters

3 cups flour, 1 cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup shortening, 1/2 oz. compressed yeast, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1/2 teaspoon spice, 4 eggs, frying fat.

SYRUP: 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.

Crumble the yeast into basin.

Add 1/2 teaspoon sugar, 1/2 teaspoon flour and 2 tablespoons lukewarm water. Cover and stand in a warm place for 15 minutes.

Sift the flour, cinnamon and spice into a basin. Rub the shortening and add the sugar. Beat the eggs well and add to yeast mixture. Add to the dry ingredients, mix well. Cover and stand in a warm place for 30 minutes. Turn out to a lightly floured board, knead well, and roll out until about 1/4 in. thick. Cut into 1 1/2 in. squares. Heat the fat until boiling and fry the squares until well browned and crisp. Place the ingredients for the syrup into a saucepan and boil until thick. Dip the cooked squares into the syrup before serving.

Apple Crisp

3 apples, 1 cup white bread-crumb, 1/2 cup desiccated coconut, 2 oz. sugar, grated rind 1/2 lemon, little shortening.

Stew the apples. Place in a greased pie dish with just enough of the syrup to moisten.

Mix together the bread-crumb, coco-nut, sugar and lemon rind.

Add a little apple syrup and spread over the apples. Dot with shortening. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 deg. F. gas, 400 deg. F. electric, 20 minutes. Serve hot or cold with custard.

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"TJISADANE"	29th Sept.	

MANILA
SAILINGS ARRIVALS

"RUYS"	10th August	15th August
"TJISADANE"	16th August	30th August
"TJITJALENGKA"	7th Sept.	13th Sept.
"TASMAN"	7th Sept.	13th Sept.
"TJIPONDOK"	5th Oct.	24th Sept.

* no passenger accommodation.

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"YONNAX"	Japan	23rd Aug.
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Marseilles	15th Sept.
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TODAY

Buyu (R.H.L.) ex-Japan.
Star Arcturus (Everett) ex-Japan.

TOMORROW

George Luckenbach (Goulee) ex-Atlantic Coast.
Nan Kai (Mac Mac) ex-Karachi.
Prest Filming (A.P.L.) ex-New York.
Sindou (Mac Mac) ex-Clevelet.
Van Reuse (R.H.L.) ex-Singapore.

Shipping Departures

YESTERDAY

Clytemnestra (B & S) for Kobe.
Inchmure (B & S) for Korea.
Iran Victory (A.P.L.) for Taku.
Hongyu (B & S) for Tientsin.
Lin Yuan (CMBN) for Tientsin.

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August

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Bennichuan (Loesley) ...

CHINA

September

Anhui (B & S) ex-Amoy ... K. Wh.
Chakuan (Jardine) ex-Hongkong ...
Shengking (B & S) ex-Swallow ...
Szechuan (B & S) ex-Swallow ...
Wingang (Jardine) ex-Kelung ...

EUROPE

September

Asternax (B & S) via Straits ...
Bennichuan (Loesley) ...

CHINA

September

Bennichuan (Loesley) ...
Bennichuan (Loesley) ...

INDIA

September

Kotanang (Jardine) ex-Calcutta ...
Palkinda (Mac Mac) ex-Karachi ...
Sindou (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...
Talise (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...

JAPAN

September

Chang (B & S) ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH EAST PORTS

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

INDIA

September

Kotanang (Jardine) ex-Calcutta ...
Palkinda (Mac Mac) ex-Karachi ...
Sindou (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...
Talise (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...

JAPAN

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH EAST PORTS

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SOUTH EAST PORTS

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

INDIA

September

Kotanang (Jardine) ex-Calcutta ...
Palkinda (Mac Mac) ex-Karachi ...
Sindou (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...
Talise (Mac Mac) ex-Calcutta ...

JAPAN

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH AMERICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AFRICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AUSTRALIA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH AMERICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AFRICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AUSTRALIA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH AMERICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AFRICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AUSTRALIA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH AMERICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AFRICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AUSTRALIA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

SOUTH AMERICA

September

Chitong (B & S) ex-Singapore ...
Dai (Mac Mac) ...

AFRICA



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Macassar, Surabaya & Bantavia	3 p.m. 7th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Swatow	6 p.m. 7th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Swatow	6 p.m. 8th Aug.
"TSINAN"	Kuching (Takao)	5 p.m. 9th Aug.
"SOOCHOW"	Amoy, Inchon & Pusan	10 a.m. 10th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Sibu & Borneo	noon 10th Aug.
"PAKHOU"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 14th Aug.
"ANHUI"	Singapore, Penang & Belaian	noon 15th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Kelung, Yokohama & Kobe	17th Aug.

• Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANHUI"	Amoy	8/10th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Swatow	9 a.m. 8th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Swatow	10/11th Aug.
"PAKHOU"	Yokohama & Kelung	13/14th Aug.
"PRODUCE"	Bangkok	14th Aug.
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Straits	

RIVER SERVICE

"WUSUEH"	Hongkong/Canton Dept. Hongkong, 1:30 a.m. 8th Aug.	Canton/Hongkong Arr. Hongkong Daylight
"WUSUEH"	Midnight 11th Aug.	11th & 13th Aug.

5:45 p.m. 13th Aug.

Arr. Hongkong

2 p.m. 13th Aug.

Arr. Hongkong

13th Aug.

